Established 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,549—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1902.

PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheeler	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheeler	31st ,,
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5,784	F. N. Tillard	21st ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot [illegible] on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th April, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman,	4,212	1st May 1902,
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on about the
*S. S. SILESIA	......	5,159	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	......	2,771	5th May, 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th April, 1902

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S.S. "NEW GUINEA." on or about 10th May.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 10th April, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporito	15th May 1902.
DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June. 1902.
A STEAMER	—	—	15th July, 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 907-8	,, 550	

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 700 for Europe; 2nd Class, Rs. 650. Special Rates for Missionaries Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any part en route.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th May, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 23.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902
TONKIN	6,388	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about 22th May, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 2nd May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th May at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY the 8th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 2nd May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about SUNDAY, 4th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st May, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

THE well-known S.S. "FAIRY QUEEN" 330 Tons Gross, LEAVES MODY BUNDER DAILY, as under :—

7 A.M. leaves for Uran and Ulwa.

12 noon leaves for Mandwa, Karanja, Rewas, Kamarla and Dharamtar.

N.B.—Light refreshments including Wines only supplied by the Caterer on Board. No Meals.

Telephone No. 750.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.
Church Gate Street.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL :—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	28th April 1902.

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st March, 1902.

NOW READY! NOW READY!!

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1902

WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,

PRICE : Re. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Macleans Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHERRIES

FROM GONZALEZ BYASS & CO.

	Special Cash Rates. Per doz Rs.	a.
AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "natural" Sherry of superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	41	0
MANZANILLA.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a perfect "San Lucar" Wine of full flavour and firmness	26	0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—Rich, nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine much admired	28	0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. Specially recommended	28	0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good generous Dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	24	8
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light Wine for general use, in great demand as a good, clean drinking Sherry	21	0
LIGHT SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine, of very fair quality	16	0
JEREZ ORO DE LA FRONTERA	23	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK **PILSENER BEER.**

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

A VOICE FROM THE JUNGLES !!

CAMP ANAS, PANCH MAHALS, 17-2-02.

DEAR SIR,—

YOU will see from the above address that I am encamped right away in the Jungles. Before coming here, I purchased a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE. I can honestly say that I did not know its worth, till I tried it on a man here suffering from persistent malarial fever, and I can conscientiously say that with one bottle, the fever ceased, and so far has not returned. I had been giving the man QUININE for days together, but still the fever kept on, but on taking one bottle only of your mixture, he has not had a return of the fever.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY H. SPOONER,
In charge Opium Police, Anas.

To
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

The above is one out of many unsolicited Testimonials. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Philips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c. &c. &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :

V. FUCILE & CO.,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4

PULMONARY BALSAM.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St,
Bombay.

"SOUVENIRS" FOR LADIES.

THE "VICTORIA PRESENTATION" WATCH.

A new importation of these Watches comprise the most fashionable designs of exquisite finish. They form the leading suitable presents for Ladies.

In Sterling Silver Plain Engine-Turned or Richly Engraved, including Silver Chain ...	Rs.	50
In 18-Carat Gold, Similar Designs, without Chain ...	,,	125
Hall-Marked Gold Chain, as per above design ...	,,	65

THE VICTORIA WATCH AND JEWELLERY CO.,

MAX MINCK & CO., Lahore.

ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES.

FOR LADIES.

WE are in receipt of a very fine collection of these Watches, most exquisitely enamelled in colours. As they are all more or less completely covered with enamels in different colours, little or no metal is visible. The use of gold, therefore, would have been an unnecessary extravagance.

		Rs.
701	Plain Enamelled Transparent	28
713	Gilt Decorated Enamel	30
724	Pearl Centre Back ...	35
732	Pearl Border, painted Angel...	55
782	Pearls all over Back...	65
781	Painting a la Watteau...	75
712	Pearl Border and Pearl Centre	56
501	Transparent Enamel ...	55
527	Pearl Border Transparent	55
581	Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre ...	60

Shamrock on light Enamel... ... ... Rs. 60
Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match ... ,, 6

Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch. The Watches can be had in Red, Sky Blue and Green.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.

Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.

Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.

PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.

Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.

Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.

SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.

Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.

Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.

Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.

Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 16th instant, both days inclusive.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
W. KNOWLES,
Ag. General Manager.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "TIROL," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8, Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days, after the discharge of the cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on oods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

VATCHA BROS.

ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,

CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.

The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building enameling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.

572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY,
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES, effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY,
AND
THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.

We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902,
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON
THE 24TH MAY, 1902,
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

— OF A —
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
— OR A —
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED,
RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of main-springs, and oil etc.,

— OR A —
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
— OR A —
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.			Rs.
1 Prize		...	1,000
1 Do.		...	500
1 Do.		...	250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125 each	...	250
2 Do.	„ 100 „	...	200
2 Do.	„ 75 „	...	150
4 Do.	„ 50 „	...	200
10 Do.	„ 25 „	...	250
100 Do.	„ 10 „	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 5 „	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 1 „	...	200
523 Prizes		Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THAKOREDWAR ROAD, FORMERLY KNOWN AS DAVALATKHANA.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Chakbai and Bai Moolbai, widows of Liliadhur Lukhumsey deceased, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Harishunkar Nanaji, by virtue of an indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th August, 1899, the following landed property:—

All that undivided half share of the said mortgagor or the piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Thankoredwar Road, formerly known as Davalatkhana, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 82, Street No. 173, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 140, new No. 1241, old Survey No., 457,and new Survey No. 9530, and containing by admeasurement 213 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the charitable property of Thaker Ratansi Madhavji, on the west by the property of Sadashiv Narayen, on the north by the property of Purshotom Kanoba, and on the south ,by the said Thakoredwar Road.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal, attornies for the mortgagees, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1902.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

"VERMITE" is used by the ADMIRALTY (both ashore and afloat) WAR OFFICE, all Passenger Steamship, Companies, and leading Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, &c. Per box, Ans. 14.—Sold by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

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Sealed Tenders for the above farm addressed to the Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governer-General in Central India, Indore, will also be received and opened on the above date and hour but the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applications for conditions of the contract and other details should be made to the Assistant to the Agent, to the Governor-General in Central India.

E. V. GABRIEL,
Assistant to the Agent, to the Governor-General, in Ceneral India.
Central India Agency, Indore, the 16th April, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI CONTRACT for one year, (6th June, 1902 to 5th June 1903), of the MHOW CIRCLE comprising the Mhow Cantonment and 107 adjoining Villages of the Indore Darbar, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 22nd May, 1902, at 11 a.m., in the office of the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue, Mhow Cantonment.

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The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore	0	12
The Island of Dr. Morean, by H. G. Wells	0	12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6

Apply to "R.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

THE best Cement to use for important Hydraulic Work is Knight, Bevan and Sturge's "Pyramid" Brand, sold in 400-lb. casks. This Cement is guaranteed, and the prices compare favourably with any other brand.

Sole Agents,
TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

19, HORNBY ROAD.

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THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

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VINCENT AND COMPANY.

NOTES.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 200 TONS NEW DELHI BROWN RAPESEED.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at Cullian Street, Dana Bunder, in the godown of Messrs Nanseebhoy Khairaz and Co by order of Hurdatrai Ramputtab, and on account and at the risk of Fulchund Lachminaron—

200 tons new Delhi brown rapeseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as dining table and chairs, meatsafe, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, almirah, chest of drawers, sofas.

1 mahogany square piano by Collard and Collard, carved peer table and teapoys.

45 pairs new football boots, 24 pairs tan Balmoral boots, 35 pairs white canvas shoes and 18 pairs other variety of boots and sleepers.

1 platform scale and 1 beam scale.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Bhimabhai, consisting of gold sari (neck ornament), toolsipatis, gathia, vajratick, gote, head and ear ornaments nose ring set with pearls, silver anklets finger rings, etc.

Also the effects of the late Keshavji Mudanji, consisting of gold neck chain, ivory bangles mounted with gold leaves gold rings, earring, silver toe-rings, goblets, silk and cotton wearing apparel, copper, brass and German silver utensils cupboard, pictures, box-shaped safe, etc.

AT 2 P. M.

Several lady's and gents's bicycles by different makers.
1 handsome victoria, with grey waler and harness,
1 light vis-a-vis.
1 French polished office shigram.
1 double seated brougham.
1 set brass mounted single harness, in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 275 TONS NEW DELHI BROWN RAPESEED,

On TUESDAY, the 6th inst. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the places and time mentioned below by order of Hurdatrai Ramputtab and on account and at the risk of the following persons,—

On account and at the risk of Tarachund Sitaram, at Dana Bunder, in the godown of Tullockchund Mamrai, at 2 p.m.—

100 tons new Delhi brown rapeseed.

On account and at the risk of Goolabchund Bharani, at Cullian Street, Dana Bunder, in the godown of Messrs Nanseebhoy Khairaz and Co. at 3 p.m.—

50 tons new Delhi brown rapeseed.

On account and at the risk of Lachminaron Bharani, at Cullian Street, Dana Bunder, in the godown of Messrs Nanseebhoy Khairaz and Co. at 3 p.m.—

125 tons new Delhi Brown rapeseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a date to be hereafter fixed, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at "Craigdhow," Lands End Road Malabar Hill that valuable household furniture garden plants &c., the property of F W SHAW Esq.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite the Daria Mahal, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, Treacher's glassware and crockeryware, best platedware, Ditmar's hall and table lamps, Hyderabad, Persian and Combay carpets, pictures, C-spring perambulator, Treacher's large ice box with refrigerator, aviary on stand with birds, Singer's model lady's bicycle, baba bicycle, Singer's sewing machine, mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, safe on stand, Perkinson and Reymond half-plate camera, quarter plate camera, books, China vases, and table ornaments, 2 dogs, rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, with waler horse and harness, Buseorah fowls, turkeys, garden plants, etc., the property of ARNOLD JENKINS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 30th April, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand strong landau in very good order.
1 strong-built rubber tyred dog cart.
1 grey Arab, 14-1 hands, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 strong-built dog-cart, in good order.
1 set brass mounted harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "WADIA LODGE," AT MATHERAN.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Bai Meherbai Ardeseer Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on MONDAY, the 5th inst. at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the bungalow known as "Wadia Lodge" at Matheran, together with the whole of the furniture and outhouses and about 6 acres and 22 gunthas of land known as plot No 87.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS "CHARLOTTE VILLA" AND "LAKE VIEW" AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Mr Cooverjee Ardesheer, Mail Contractor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the bungalow known as "Charlotte Villa" with furniture, containing 4 acres and 23 gunthas of land. The bungalow is centrally situated in one of the best localities and commands a very good view. It is near the Bazar and Post Office, and has five bed rooms with bath rooms, drawing and dining rooms, cook house, stable for three horses and carriages and 4 servants' quarters. Also the bungalow known as "Lake View" with furniture, next to the abovementioned bungalow, containing 2 acres and 30 gunthas of land. It has drawing and dining-room, 2 bed rooms with bath rooms, cook house, stables for 2 horses and carriages, and 5 servants' quarters. It commands a very good view of the lake.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Pursuant to the decree made in suit No. 678 of 1901 (where in Bhimjeebhoy Framjee Kavarana was plaintiff and Khurshedjee Byramjee Chokesy defendant), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 8th inst. at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, diamond, ruby and pearl brooch, gold photo brooch, diamond, ruby and emerald rings, gold necklace and bracelets, gold safety pins, gold watches and chains, gold earrings and lockets, gold buttons, ruby and pearl earring, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Floral Fountain, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture of the latest design, made by East Indian artists, such as drawing-room sofas and chairs, lined with tapestry, drawing-room cabinets, chiffoniers, marble-top wash-hand, dressing and round tables, revolving and plain top office writing tables, side tables and teapoys, new designed double bedstead, single and double door almyras, cupboards and wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst. at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ripon Mill, Haines Road, near Jacob Circle, Byculla, the valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made by Mackenzie and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, first rate pictures and oleographs, one mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, one mahogany telescopic dining table, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one Singer's sewing machine, &c., &c., the property of J. ENTWISTLE Esquire, Manager, Ripon Mill.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW known as "Sunder Vilas" Palace at Parel Hill, near the Government House.

Pursuant to the Order made in Suit No. 68 of 1897 (wherein Ruttonbai, widow of Oodhowjee Cooverjee, was plaintiff and Premjee Mowjee and others were defendants), and by order of the Receiver, Mr. Hunsraj Parmanand Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SUNDAY, the 11th inst, at 4 p.m., the following valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the three bunglows and outhouses, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the Parel Hill near Government House, known as "Sunder Vilas" Palace, containing by admeasurement 11,315 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Vaman Balljee Agari, on the west by the Sivri Road, on the south by Vaman Abajee Hill, and on the north by Government Hill, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 35 and 95, and New Survey No. 1463—14:38 and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. and Ward No 1734, and Serial No. 428 and is now in the occupation of the Receiver in the suit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property application may be made to the Undersigned and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th proximo at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Foreman quarters, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated-ware, first rate pictures and oleographs, one sweet-toned cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., handsome China and Japanese flower vases, and table ornaments hanging and table lamps, one stove by Hostep Reage, &c. the property of T. THOMPSON, Esq.

Catalogue will be published, and property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1902.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 30.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 15-16	= plus 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	£101	= plus 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£65 1-8	= plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London	23 1-2	= unchanged
Bar Silver in New York	51	= do.
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18	= plus 1
Berlin Cheque on London	20·48	= unchanged
Exchange on New York	4·87 7-8	= do.
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= do.
„ Short London Bills	2 7-8	„ = do.
„ Indian Bank Bills	2 7-8	„ = do.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Surats nil. Imports 22,000. Spot 5 12-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed easier.

Apl.-May.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.
5·12	5·11	4·48	4·23
plus 1	plus 1		— 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	11,000	bales.
Do. last year	9,000	„
Exports to Great Britain	nil.	
Do. to Continent	2,000	„
Mid-Uplands	9 13-16	
Futures, month of July	9·53	= plus 3
Do. do. Oct.	8·34	= plus 4

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 40, April-May. Business done. Tone quieter.

Rapeseed Brown, 37 1-2. May-June. Business done. Tone quieter.

Linseed 55 1-4. June-July. Sellers. Tone quiet.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 30,00,000.

Rs. 5·10 were allotted to	Calcutta.	
„ 5·10 do.	Bombay.	
„ 8·00 do.	Madras.	

Rs. 18·20 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Minimum rate received in full. Average rate 15·94.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. nil. were allotted to	Calcutta.
„ 1·00 do.	Bombay.
„ 2·00 do.	Madras.

3·00 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Minimum rate received in full. Average rate 15·97.

Total amount sold during week...... Rs. 31,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week ... Rs. 30,00,000

Bill in Bombay 1 lakh 1s. 3 31-32d.
Do. Calcutta 2 lakh 1s. 3 31-32d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 30th April, 1902:—

Cotton	6,584 bales.
Wheat	22,074 cwts.
Linseed	12,752 „
Rapeseed	9,014 „
Gingellyseed	1,316 „
Poppyseed	11,016 „
Groundnuts	759 „
Castorseed	2,180 „
Rice	322,978 „
Myrabollams	7,051 „
Cottonseed	17,761 „

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, MAY 1.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand			1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do	do		1s 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do	do		169 1-4
Marks 3 do	do		137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	Nominal		125 1-2
Shanghai 30 „ „	do.		167
Japan 30 „ „			149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone Firm.

Cash ....; 98-9
1st Settlement 98-7

Money Market:—Tone Very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 1st May	5	do
Bank of Bengal	do. 1st May	5	do
Bank of Madras	do. 7th February	8	do

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready } 9 13
Forward }

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready } 6 5 to 6 8
Do. Forward }

Yellow Cawnpore Ready } 6 14 to 6 15
do Forward }

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready } ... ... 8 9 to 8 10
Forward }

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready 27 8

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	178	171	166	25 May
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	188	182	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	188	182	...	do.
Belati. (M.-G.)	198	192	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	186	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	201	195	...	do.
Oomra goods staple	...	203	...	do.
Akola M.-G. Khamgaon do. Karanja do.	...	197	192	do.
Broach do.	233	229	226	do.
Bhownugger H.-G.	...	...	189	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	225	„
Westerns	...	...	203	„

COTTON—Tone quiet but steady.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

PRIZE ESSAY SCHEME.

IT will be recollected that in the month of March last thirty prizes of Rs. 20 each were offered under the auspices of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to the local Colleges and Schools for competitive essays on a subject relating to kindness to animals. The undermentioned students belonging to their respective Colleges and Schools have been successful and are prize winners:—

COLLEGE OR SCHOOL.	PRIZE WINNER.
The Anjumane-I-slam High School	Hussein Somejee
The Alexandra N G E Institution	Bai Meherbai Jamshedjee Kolah
The B I P C Institution	Kaikhoshru Temuljee, Engineer
The Bombay Veterinary College	J M Bhatt
The Elphinstone High School	Dorabjee Naorosjee Baria
The Elphinstone College	R G Bhandarker
The Elphinstone College	James Dixon
The Esplanade High School	O M Khanwalla
The Fort and Proprietary High School	Pestonjee Jehangir, Pleader
The Goculdas Tejpal High School	J B Karve
The J N Petit Parsee Orphanage	Byramjee Rustomjee Patel
The J N Petit Parsee Orphanage	Shavaksha Bapujee Chinai
The John Connon High School	Ethel Keane
The Karkaria's Classes	Merwanjee Jamsetjee Soonawala
The New High School	Jehangir Pestonjee Wadia
The New Matriculation Class	Homi Rustomjee Billimoria
The Robert Money School	Govind Bhasker Devalkar
The Scottish High School (Byculla)	Rachel Nissim
The Sir J J P B Institution	Burjorjee Framjee Mehta
The St Peter's Boys' High School	Joseph Barrett
The Tutorial Matriculation Class	Maneckjee Sorabjee Banajee
The Wilson High School	Visvanath Anandrao Bhanna
The Young Ladies High School	Bai Serene Kharshedjee Harkaru
The Zoroastrian Girls School, Fort	Bai Dinbai Rustomjee Mistri
The Zoroastrian Girls School, Chandanwady	Bai Banubai Pestonjee Khambatta
The Zoroastrian Girls School, Mazagon	Bai Jaijee Bomonjee Mody

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Sudden changes of temperature sorely try persons prone to rheumatism, sciatica, tic doloureux, and many maladies scarcely less painful, though of shorter duration. On the first attack of stiffness or suffering in any muscle, joint or nerve, recourse should immediately be had to fomenting the seat of disease with hot brine and rubbing in this remarkable Ointment, which will assuage the uneasiness of the part, subdue inflammation and reduce the swelling. The Pills simultaneously taken will rectify constitutional disturbances and renew the strength. No remedy heretofore discovered has proved so effective as the Ointment and Pills for removing gouty, rheumatic and scrofulus attacks, which afflict all ages, and are commonly called hereditary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

☞ Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHRISTIAN—April 12, at Quetta, the wife of Lieutenant J B Christian, I M S, of a daughter.

FITZPATRICK—April 19, at Jubbulpore, the wife of P J FitzPatrick, Sub-Engineer, P W Department, of a daughter (still-born).

GRAY—April 28, at 23/3, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of Henry Gray (Bank of Bengal), of a daughter.

HARDINGE—April 18, at Madras, the wife of B H Hardinge P W D, Burma, of a daughter.

SHEEHAN—April 15, at Bangalore, the wife of M J Sheehan Survey of India, of a son.

WARRY—April 23, at Maymyo, Burma, the wife of William Warry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CRAIG—CARGILL—April 16, at St John's Church, Roorkee, by the Rev R Duncan Nisis, John Craig, Assistant Engineer, P W D Burma, to Agnes Sarah, daughter of the late W M Cargill, Esq.

GRICE—BARTLETT—April 28, at St Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev T E F Cole, Chaplain, Walter Thomas, 3rd son of William Grice, Yardley, Birmingham, to Maggie Constance, youngest daughter of the late G F Bartlett, Esq, P W D, Darjeeling.

TRESHAM—KENYON—April 19, at Christ Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev Foss Westcott, Herbert Arthur Tresham, of Cawnpore, to Alice Kenyon, second daughter of A M Kenyon, Esq, of Mussoorie.

DEATHS.

BOAK—April 23, at Bangalore, Katie, infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Boak.

WATLING—April 23, at Dinapore, Clare Alice, infant daughter of G F Watling, aged 3 months and 17 days.

KEMP'S LIST.

CONCD. DECOCTION of CINNAMON A remedy for Plague and Influenza.	3 0
COMPLEXION PILULES Make the Skin bright and clear.	0 12
COPAL VARNISH For Pictures, Maps, &c.	2 0
CORN and WART REMOVER Painless and Sure.	1 0
COUGH POWDER for HORSES Promptly relieves and cures.	3 8
COUGH LOZENGES From an old and well tried receipe.	0 12
DENTISTS TOOTH POWDER Recommended by Messrs. Bromley and Campbell.	1 8
DEPILATORY LIQUID For removing superfluous Hairs.	1 8
DEPILATORY POWDER A Cheaper form, very efficacious.	0 4
DERMALINE MIXTURE For obstinate Eczema, &c.	1 0
DERMALINE OINTMENT For use with the above Mixture.	0 8
DIALYSED IRON Does not blacken the Teeth.	0 12

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m., Sun sets. 6h. 22m., High water, 3-33m., 6-18a. Low water, 01-3m., 11-41a.

P. and O. s. s. Persia with English mails of 18th inst., due to arrive at 8 a. m.

Messrs. Marcks and Co., annual meeting, 5 p.m.

Address to Mr. L. Tattersall, at Western India Mills, Chinchpoogly, 4-30 p. m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS:—A Nilgai or blue bull (Boselaphus tragocamelus) has been presented to the Zoological collection by Colonel Birdwood, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, Ahmedabad.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Maharaja of Jamnagar, accompanied by fifteen followers, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday from his capital and has been staying in a bungalow in Walkeshwar Road.

BOMBAY SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The Bombay Small Causes Court will be closed for the summer vacation on the 19th May and will re-open on the 11th June, Mr C. M. Cursetji, Third Judge, will be the Vacation Judge.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa per s. s. Umbilo via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Wednesday the 7th inst.

FALL OFF A WINDOW.—Narayendas Shunkerlal, a Hindu boy, aged two years and a half, residing with his parents on the third floor of a house in Kalbadevi Road, while playing near a window on Wednesday, accidentally overbalanced himself and fell into the street, from a height of about thirty feet. The child sustained serious injury to the head and is now being treated at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

A SNAKE IN THE FORT.—The presence of a snake over five feet long in an open and most frequented part of the Fort has created considerable excitement among the lower class of natives. Hundreds of these people were seen yesterday watching its movements on a banian tree at the western corner of Church Gate Street. It is believed that it came and settled on the tree from the Floral Fountain.

CONCEALING A BIRTH.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Cassee, a Hindu woman, was charged by Inspector Hamsworth, with concealing the birth of her child by secretly disposing of its dead body. The evidence showed that the dead body of the child was found by the Police lying in a well at Parel Bhoiwada on the 12th April last. The body was disposed of by order of the Police Surgeon. The Police then made inquiries and ascertained that the child belonged to the accused, who had given birth to it on the previous day. The accused admitted the offence and said that the child was still-born and she threw it immediately into the well. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to fifteen days' simple imprisonment.

THE TABLES TURNED.—Yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. T. J. Strangman Inspector Mr. Murray charged one Luxmibai with stealing a coral necklace valued at Re. 1-2 the property of one Bhiku Luxmon of the Bombay Police No. 1464. Mr. Murray stated that upon inquiry he had come to know that the accused was asked by the complainant and his mistress Krishnabai to go and live with them about a month ago. The accused did so. Meanwhile the complainant's mistress got ill and the accused used to cook their food and do all the domestic work. During her illness, the complainant's mistress had given the necklace under dispute to the accused to put it on. About six days ago a quarrel took place between the accused and the complainant, and during the struggle the necklace got broken and the corals were all scattered on the ground. The evidence of Vithoo Rama, Narmada and Luxmon established the fact. The Magistrate discharged the accused and ordered the complainant to give Rs. 30 to the accused as compensation. The complainant pleaded that he was unable to pay the fine. The Magistrate ordered that a distress warrent should be issued on his property.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	17	21	39
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	15	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	5	3	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	12	15	35
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	7	12
G Mahim and Worli	16	8	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	16
Total	65	78	166
Total plague deaths to date	112,879	96,763	
Same date last year	36	55	197

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following is the list of passengers by the P. and O. s. s. Arabia leaving to-morrow, for Marseilles and London:—

Muirhead, Mr C
Craigie, Mr A
Gregory, Mr and Mrs G M
Wilson, Mr J T
Boddam, Hon Mr Justice
Boddam, Mrs
Radcliffe, Mr and Mrs G H B
Blakeman, Mr and Mrs W
Faulkner, Mr E T
Maharaja of Bobbili, H H and Suite
Poingdestre, Major A
Poingdestre, Mrs and child
Ker, Mr T
Luke, Mr and Mrs J
Symons, Mr W
Sargent, Mr T
Gordon, Mr Leith
Young, Mrs H G
Anderson, Mr and Mrs A and two Misses
Donald, Miss
Pechey, Mr W P
Wilkinson, Mr H F
Donald Smith, Mr and Mrs W
Tattersall, Mr and Mrs W
Short, Mr J
Smyth, Lieut-Col J
Symth, Mrs child and 2 infts
Lambert, Mr W B
Lambert, Mrs, child and Governess
Sharpe, Mr and Mrs
White, Hon Sir C A
Tweedie, Mr M C
Jenkins, Mr D Gill
Grimes, Mr and Mrs A I L
Methews, Mr G Y
Winthorpe, Mr C
Bradley, Mr and Mrs H and maid
Colvin, Hon W M
Colvin, Miss and maid
Petrie, Major A D
Macgregor, Mr A G L Laird
Pears, Mr Y E
Denith, Mr A W
Hawkins, Mr and Mrs W
Fraser, Miss A
Dunbar, Mrs and Miss
Whyte, Mr E A
Beadon Mrs infant and nurse
Lumsden, Mr and Mrs C F
Black, Mr W
Harris, Mr R L
Harris, Miss
Moslay, Mr J
Funney, Mr S
Purdie, Mr A
Mosley, Miss
Pattison, Mr J W
Richards, Mr H G
McKenzie, Mr and Mrs Alex
Birt, Mr F E Bradley
Carroll, Capt F F
Penrose, Mrs E R
Jones, Miss
Penleoury, Mr and Mrs W
Golden, Mr and Mrs H C child and infant
Watkis Lt-Col H B
Reddie, Mr and Mrs F A
Horbury, Mrs
Mathews, Mr and Mrs J A
Stephenson, Mr H L
Yewdall, Mr and Mrs F
Robertson, Lieut Col D K
Ball, Mr and Mrs
Bainbridge, Capt W F
James, Mr and Mrs H
Ruddle, Mr W H
Kapadia, Mr B N
Moos, Mr and Mrs N H
Gore, Miss Lilian
Elliott, Dr O M
Robinson, Mr A C
Marsden, Mr E
Izat, Mr A
Maharaja of Cooch Behar
Bryant, Mrs
Bennett, Mr W C
Hob, Mr and Mrs R S
Burrard, Maj S G
Lumsden, Maj and Mrs P G
Oswell, Mr G D
Stiell, Mr J
Davies, Mr J E
Younghusband, Miss
Beale, Mr and Mrs F
Pendlebury, Miss
Wood, Capt E F
Owen, Mr W
Warren, Mr Jas
Daniell, Miss A M
Hormusjee, Mr Nowrojee
Oakshott, Mr E
Walker, Capt J N
Richardson, Mr R
Charles, Mr A P
Wallis, Hon Mr
Patuck, Mr R H
Wallinger Mr and Mrs
Wallinger, Mr J A
Davis, Mr W N
Coleman, Mr F M
Coleman, Miss
Burnett C B, Maj-Genl C J
Cook, Dr J Nield
Kharas, Mr B P
Maharajan of Cooch Behar, Valet
Boardman, M D, Miss E
Inglis, Mr Thos
Madaliar, Mr P M s
Creesha, Mr T W
Gates, Mr L W
Kirkpatrick, Lt Col C H
Schiller, Mr F N
Lee French, Mr & Mrs E
Lloyd, Capt K H
Bell, Mr T R
Fforde, Mr A B
Vicram, Mr M W
Munji, Mr N
Meaneer, and inft Mrs R R
Mease, Col and Mrs M J
Heasty, Capt C
Wilkins, Mr R
Alexander, Mr A
Schnied, Mrs & 2 infants
Kalapesi, Dr R M
Masina, Mr D M
Anderson, Lt M H
Cant, Mrs
Channer Capt W
Gore, Mrs & Miss
Penton, Mr C B H
Rose, Mrs
Reid, Mr J
Dunbar, Mr F H
Gabrial, Mr E V
Merk, Mr W
Gore, Col St G C
Bonaji, Mr M
Strauces, Mr Otto R
Hunter, Mr and Mrs J and Child,
Niblock, Capt w J
Tyers, Mrs J E 3 Childrens
Storrar, Mrs
Glazebrook, Mrs
Garrett, Mr and Mrs A I
Motchill, Mr W
Ramsden, Mr W
Gregory, Mr and Mrs Child and infant
Rose, 2 Messrs
Frazer, Miss C E
Brown, Mr Jas W
Dalzell, and Child Mrs J Pagar
Fazulbhoy, Mr D
Colquhoun, Mr
Grant, Mr
Leslie, Mr and Mrs E M
Coldstream Lt
Ramaswamy, Mudaliar KC. I, E. Rajat Sir S
Cuddon, Mr G U
Mabert, Mr
Aicher Rundle, Mr G
Dawson, Capt H M
Kissendarfer, Mr W
Dahan, Maj W W
Laws Mr H C
Hon Sir Kanwer, Harnam Singh Abbiwalia and Lady and 2 children
Rivett Carnac, Mr, Mrs L
Macnaughten, Hon Miss F
Sharp, Miss A
Roberts, Lt W B
Hodgdon, Lieut G C
son, Mah of Cooch Beher
Ghose, Mr B
Betty, Miss R A
Redley, Mr M
Griec, Mr and Mrs W T
Mahomed, Mr R V P
Moncrieff, Mr A L M
Curphy, Capt
Bean, Mr A
Williams, Maj C S
Burn, Lt Col A G
Bonneville, Mrs H E
Ley, Mr W E
Tisdall, Mr
Gahagan, Mr M J & 2 Misses
Barton, Mr E G
Stromeyer, Mr
Manson, Lt B E A
Anderson, Maj A R S
Gruilette, Col G H O
Fox, Mrs J R
Leigh, Maj Rupert
Amrudin, Mr Cumrudin
Do. Mr Hasan C
Churchward, Mr P A
Do. Mrs
Higly, Mr R S
Macfadyen, Mr C
Tyson, Mr W.
Dean, Mr and Mrs V M and Child
Barry, Rev W G
Walker, Dr Dunbar
Walferstan, Mr H
Burton, Sergt Major
Gunned, Mr and Mrs
Bullewant, Miss
Richardson, Col A
Mainprise, Capt C W
Maud, Capt P
St John Gore, Col
Saunders, Lt C E M
White, Lt Col Mrs H E
Dhappatrai, Rao Bahader
Velaty, Mr a Cawasjee
Dains, Mr and Mrs H H
Webster, Mr
Stevenson, Mr and Mrs
King, Mr H C
Entwistle, Mr and Mrs T
Mac Donald, Dr D
Logan Hume, Maj F C
Ferguson, Mr A F
Varley, Mr R S
Oakley Mrs,
Sasson, Mrs and 2 Misses
Do Mr (Jr)
Abraham, Mr Joseph
Hogge, Col C
Studdert, Lt F
Wallar, Capt E
Shilstone, Mrs W N
Moir, Miss F R
Hampton, Mr and Mrs and two children
Donaldson, Mr C E
Tasca, Miss
Jenkins, Mr R A Arnold
Do Mrs R A A chid infant and nurse
Copleston, and infant Mrs
Stein, Mr M A
Macpherson Mr
Troup Mrs Collin
Troup, Miss
Revein Smith Mrs
Shaw, Mrs F W
Rivew Smith, Mr E
Maxwell, Lt
Hamilton, Mr C F W
Colman, and infant Mrs
Hawkes, Lt G A
Jack, Mr J A
Ferguson., Mr
Bruce, Mr
Main, Mr J A
Main Miss
Wilkie, Dr J
Ramsey, Mrs
Crie, Mr J D
Shapoorji, Mr B
Dobson, Mr T
Taheiram, Mr N A
Brock, Mr
Sinkler, Mr
Berrington, Mr
Ranjit Singh, Mr
Gough, Mr and M's
Ponnuswamy Mudaliar, Mr C S
Sen, Mr N
H H Mah Dhiraj, Col Sir Pratab Singh of Idar
Maharaj Kumar, Lt Col Daulat Singh of Idar
Maj, Thakore Bakhuar Singh
Maharaj, Kumar Ratan Sing, Do Kumar Singh
Lieut Girdhari Singh
Do Kishan, Singh
Narpal, Mr
Dalpat, Mr.

QUESTION OF MODESTY.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power, charged Vithaldas Maghji a Hatai Bhatia, with outraging the modesty of one Shamkooverbai, aged 14, wife of Narayan Lowji, a Hatai Bhatia, aged about 45. Mr. S. B., Spencer pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, with Mr. Welinker pleader, defended the accused.

Shamkooverbai in her examination stated that she was 14 years old. She lived with her husband Naranji Lowji on the third floor of a house at Vithalwadi. The accused lived on the second floor of the same house where the witness Mahadevi also resided. She was going down stairs on the morning of the 25th ultimo for a bath when the accused picked her up and took her into the room of Mahadevi without saying a word. Mahadevi and another woman left the room just then leaving her alone with the accused. Mahadevi fastened the chain of the door as she went out, under the directions of the accused. On the accused going to take undue liberty with her in the room she cried out loudly. The door was opened within five minutes, and she at once ran out of the room. She was all confused at the time; she did not know who opened the door. When she came out she saw a woman named Premkooverbai. She informed Premkooverbai of all that had happened. Her husband came home at 8 o'clock from the bazar when she told him what had happened. Mahadevi next gave evidence that on the 25th April last at about 7 a. m. she heard the accused complaining of the rubbish thrown from the upper floor. She heard the complainant abusing the accused that morning. When the husband of the complainant came back a quarrel took place between the complainant and the accused.

Narayanji Lowji the husband of the complainant said that he left home at about 7 o'clock in the morning of Friday last. When he came back the accused met him on the second floor and complained of some rubbish thrown from his room above. As he inquired of his wife of what had happened she burst into tears and said that the accused had taken her forcibly into his room and was going to take undue liberty with her when she shouted out. They both were standing apart from each other in the room when the door opened and she rushed out of the room. She saw Premkooverbai outside the room, whom she described what had happened. He became angry and abused them loudly. He then called his brother who lived in the opposite house with whom he saw the mehta of his landlord. The landlord was not present in the house. The mehta sent for the accused. The accused came and denied any knowledge whatsoever of the affair. The accused had never complained against him about the throwing of the rubbish. The situation of the room of the accused and his own room was such that no rubbish could get into the room of the accused when thrown from his room. The accused was an unmarried man and lived by himself.

The accused stated that his room was directly below that of the complainant. On Friday morning last some rubbish fell from the upper floor. He shouted out but received no reply. One Ramrs Narayan whose room was just below his also shouted out at that time. When the complainant was going down for a bath he saw her near his room and said why should she pay no attention to his frequent complaints about the rubbish thrown from her room upstairs. Upon this she began to abuse him and went away.

His Worship said that there was no evidence in support of the complainant's story. He therefore discharged the accused.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipal Buildings, Mr. M. B. Barbhaya occupied the chair.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Some little difference had arisen at the previous meeting of the Corporation, during the discussion on the Coronation address on the use of the word tamper by Colonel Mayne.

Before the ordinary business of the Corporation was proceeded with, Colonel Mayne rose to speak He said: Mr. President, I wish to make a personal explanation with regard to a word that I used at the last meeting. That word has been taken in a completely different sense to what I intended it should be used, and I hear that it has given offence. Moreover I have got a letter in which I am told that the use of the word was calculated to injure our worthy secretary from whom I have always received the utmost courtesy and consideration. I am certain that I am the very last one to give offence to the secretary. The only explanation I want to make now is: While repudiating the idea that I intended to use the word in an offensive sense still seeing that it has given offence, I wish to express my regret for the use of the word and to apologise to the Secretary. (Applause.)

A BURIAL GROUND FOR THE HINDUS.

Rao Bahadur Dhakjee moved that the report of the committee appointed to make enquiries in regard to certain requirements of the Mahim Burning and Burial Ground be adopted.

Mr. Mehta proposed as an amendment that the matter be postponed until the June meeting, and accepted a rider from Dr. Master to the effect that in the meantime the approaches to the grounds be constructed.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that the Corporation had spent lakhs and lakhs for the benefit of communities other than the Hindus. They had given convenience to the Mohamedans and the Parsees and it was only fair that they should give similar conveniences to the Hindus. During the monsoons at the present burial ground the people had to wade knee deep in water, and he thought that for the sake of Rs. 4,000, ratepayers ought not to be made to suffer in that way.

Mr. Haji Yusuf said he did not think when Sir Bhalchandra Krishna spoke of Rs. 4,000 that he had calculated the cost of the ground itself. Before a conclusion was arrived at he thought it was only right to give members of the Corporation an opportunity of studying the report, so that they could discuss it properly.

Mr. Baptista Dr. Jehangir and several other members having joined in the discussion, Rao Bahadur Dhakjee rose to reply. He said one fact seemed to have been lost sight of. Hindus did not want another ground but they had been ousted from their old ground and this was therefore necessary.

However, Mr. Mehta's amendment was carried.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

Mr. James Macdonald moved that the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to examine the revised vernacular standards for primary schools framed by the Joint Schools Committee be approved and adopted and that sanction be given for the adoption of the revised Anglo-Vernacular standards. He said Rao Bahadur Dhakji, one of the members of the committee, had appended to the report a minute of dissent, which might carry some weight. But it was quite clear that parents were desirous of giving their children a little education in English in order to better enable them to earn their livelihood in future. Now-a-days even office peons, were before being employed asked if they knew a little of English. Rao Bahadur Dhakji had raised a question whether the revised standards would not interfere with the vernacular education of children? He (Mr. Macdonald) thought the revised standards while not hampering the vernacular education, would meet the general desire of the parents, who were removing their children from the Primary schools for the purpose of giving them a little additional education in the shape of English.

Dr. Katrak seconded the proposition.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji moved an amendment that the report be recorded and that the Joint Schools Committee be informed that the Corporation were unable to sanction the revised vernacular standards for Primary schools and that English be introduced from the fourth standard only as a second language.

Dr. Jehanghir J. Cursetjee in seconding the amendment said it was not advisable to introduce English in Primary Schools at the expense of the vernacular.

Mr. Vithaldas advocated the introduction of English in Primary Schools at proposed by the Committee.

Mr. Dhondy thought the primary education was better than English education, because, at present they could have a Matriculated peon for Rs. 15 (Laughter). The Hon. Mr. Mehta seemed to be surprised, but he the speaker). could get such an enlightened peon for him, if he so desired (Laughter).

In reply Mr. James MacDonald said as far as he could see the proposed standards were quite in consonance with the standard which had been laid down by the committee and approved by them. Those who were against the teaching of English should remember that it was absolutely necessary even for peons—or indeed almost every man earning between Rs. 8 and Rs. 14—to have a little English. He hoped the Corporation could give their recommendation a trial.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji's amendment was, however, put to the vote and carried by a majority.

THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULAR DISEASE.

The Corporation considered the following report of the Committee appointed by them on the 17th October last to frame such measures as might be desirable and possible for the purpose of checking tubercular disease, among all classes of the population of the city:—

The Committee have carefully studied the Resolutions passed at the General Meeting of the British Congress on Tuberculosis on the 27th July, 1901, and have considered the subject with special reference to local conditions and to the habits and prejudices of the varied populations of this city. With the conclusions of the Congress, as embodied in their Resolutions, this Committee are in full accord, and although it would not be possible in this country to give effect to all their recommendations, yet it seems to this Committee that it is absolutely necessary to do something in the direction indicated by them to combat so fell a disease as Phthisis which is, year after year, so increasingly conspicuous in the mortality returns of the city. In consultation with the Heath Officer, the Committee have framed the following suggestions for the prevention of the disease, which they think are of a practical nature and not unsuited to the circumstances prevailing in the city:—1. Voluntary notification by medical men to the Health Officer of every case of tuberculosis coming to their knowledge. 2. Facilities to be given for a bacteriological examination of sputum sent by medical men to the Health Officer to ascertain whether tubercular bacilli are present, 3. Instructions to be given how to disinfect a room in which a case of tuberculosis has occured and died. 4. Instructions to be given how to disinfect sputum and to prevent the bacilli spreading the disease. 5. Disinfection and lime-washing of every infected house at Municipal expense, where necessary in the opinion of the Health Officer, and systematic lime-washing of every common lodging-house twice a year at owner's expense. 6. Printed instructions in English and the Vernaculars to the people, and instructions by male and female visitors as to the precautions necessary to prevent the spread of disease and notices posted as to spitting. 7. Prevention of over-crowding in houses, factories, and workshops. 8. Ventilation of houses, printing offices and workshops, and removal of dust from wool and cotton cleaning godowns and all trade processes causing poution of air liable to affect the lungs and predispose to infection. 9. Inspection of milk and meat supplies and analysis of milk. 3. The Committee are of opinion that at present action on the lines of these suggestions would be sufficient. The effect of these should be carefully watched, and further measures can be decided on as they seem necessary.

It will be noticed that suggestion No. 1 is for voluntary, and not compulsory, notification of tuberculosis by medical men. Suggestion No. 2 will involve expenditure but the Committee, think it will be very useful and necessary expenditure. With regard to suggestions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 disinfection and lime-washing may, so for as possible, be left to the people themselves, not so much on the ground of expense as on the ground in giving no cause for irritation; but rather than that it should not be done at all, it may even be done at Municipal expense. A discretion must, therefore, be given to the Health Officer to do it at Municipal expense and by Municipal agency whenever he thinks it necessary. As to suggestion No. 6, the provision of sanatoria will be more a matter for the munificence of wealthy citizens, whose attention should be drawn to the great good which institutions of the kind are calculated to do to the suffering poor. The Committee hope that the public press, both English and Vernacular, will help to keep the matter constantly before the public. Continuous and persistent action on the lines indicated in the above suggestions will, the Committee think, to some exent contribute to check the growing ravages of this disease which appears to have taken so firm a hold of the man densely crowded sections of this City, such as 2nd Nagpada, Umerkhari, Chakla, Kamatipura, Khara Talao, Mandvi and Bhuleshwar. The Committee therefore, beg to recommend that the Commissioner be asked to take the necessary steps for giving effect to these suggestions, submitting proposals to the Corporation in respect of such of them as involve additional expenditure.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola had appended to the report the following minute of disent:—In paragraph 5 the Committee recommend "systematic lime-washing of every common lodging house twice a year at owner's expense." I do not know what is meant by "common lodging-houses." If vissis or boarding and lodging-houses are meant. I would have no objection to sign the report; but if all the houses in the city in which rooms are let to different tenants are meant, then I entirely dissent. I do not think we are justified in laying down that the large number of houses which would comprise in the latter definition shouldbe lime-washed at owner's expense every six months. Such a rule would entail decided hardship upon owners and would cause considerable inconvenience to the occupants. If lime-washing is considered necessary in the interests of public health, the Health Officer has the power, under the existing regulations to require the house owners to carry out the work. Under the circumstances, is unnecessary to lay down a hard-and-fast rule of the kind recommended. I am not in favour of it.

Dr. A. G. Viegas in his minute of dissent said:—The notification by medical men should be made compulsory, and the disinfection and lime-washing of the infected room at Municipal expense and by Municipal agency: if the latter is objected to then in such cases it should be done by the people themselves in the presence of an authorised Municipal employee.

Dr. H. O. Dimmock moved that the above report be adopted, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to carry out the recommendations mentioned in the report. He said tuberculosis has created such great ravages amongst the populations of the large cities that very energetic action had been called forth from the public bodies who were responsible for the sanitary arrangements of these cities. Tuberculosis as everbody knew was not one of the acutely contagious diseases. It did not come under the same heading as scarlet fever or small-pox. But still it was a very great danger to the poorer population who resided in the crowded localities and it was therefore incumbent upon public bodies to give their attention to this matter. There should be of course very great discrimination and care in the adoption of measures for the prevention of disease, because the people of the lower orders were incapable of understanding the object of those measures But he thought that the present recommendations of the committee were very liberal and that the Sanitary Department would be able to carry them out without irritation to the people who were most concerned. The objection was raised by Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula that the Health Officer had the power without this recommendation to do the work that was required under section 375. He had that power but still he (the speaker) thought it would be wise to let the recommendations stand as they were. It was very necessary for the prevention of tuberculosis that these precautions should be adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula objected to the recommendation made by the Committee in para 5 of their report that there should be a "systematic lime-washing of every common lodging house twice a year at owner's expense." He contended that under section 375 of the Municipal Act, the Commission had ample power to call upon house-owners to white-wash their houses as often as he liked. He did not think the Corporation would be justified in laying down hard-and-fast rules that owners of certain class of houses should be called upon to lime-wash their houses twice a year, even if there were cases or no cases in their houses. Such a rule would cause considerable hardship and inconvenience to the occupants. The power given to the commissioner by section 375 to call upon house-owners to white-wash their houses as often as he liked, was sufficient to meet the requirements of the case, and it was therefore superfluous to lay any hard-and-fast rules as proposed by the Committee in their report. He moved an amendment that the report of the Committee be adopted with the exception of the following words in para 5:—"Systematic lime-washing of every common lodging house twice a year at owner's expense."

Mr. Khote seconded the amendment.

Dr. Sukhia moved another amendment that the report be referred back to the Committee requesting them to state what further suggestions they had to make for the prevention of tubercular disease among all classes of the population of the city in the light of the discussion that had taken place at the meeting with regard to the drainage of the City, boiling of the milk and inspection of cattle and the effects of lime-washing and other disinfectants.

Mr. Sherafali Mamooji seconded the amendment.

At this stage, it being 5 o'clock, Mr. Wacha moved for an adjournment of the meeting.

Mr. K. N. Wadia seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Wartburg, 3,609 tons, Captain J, Kenneway sailed yesterday, for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ailsawald, 1,831 tons, Captain M T Hardy, sailed yesterday, for Havre and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Terrier, 1,008 tons, Captain J N Kamfjord, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, 14th April, with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Imaum, 2,706 tons, Captain S C Pemberthy, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Newport, 5th April, with a cargo of coal.

THE Messagiries Maritimes Co's steamer Salazie, 2,088 tons, Captain Aubert, sailed yesterday, for China and Japan, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Tirol, 1,746 tons, Captain C Bretfeld, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, 15th April with a general cargo and passengers.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Imaum s	Pemberthy	Newport, April 5
May 1	Terrier s	Kampjord	Bangkok, April 14
	Tirol s	Bretfeld	Trieste, April 15
	Clan Macalister s	Walker	Glasgow, Mar 24
	Pachumba s	Rickford	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Simla s	Hodgson	Persian Gulf
	Onipenta s	Hirst	Calcutta
	Imperatrix s	Guttman	Trieste. &c
	Ailsawald s	Hardy	Dunkirk, &c
	Salazie s	Aubert	China, &c
	Wartburg s	Kenneweg	Hamburg via K'chi

THE following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Imaum, for Dunkirk.
„ Grantleyhall, for Liverpool, &c.
„ *Rostock, for Marseilles and Hamburg.
*To arrive.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April 28—Strs. Okara, Shelirick, Bahrein 12th April; and Elax, Baker, Novorossisk 27th March.

DEPARTURES.

April 28—Strs. Kasara, Hampstead, Mallia, Ehrenfels and Chindwara, and a steamer.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels.	Arrived from
April 26	Umzinto	Calcutta
28	Matiana	Colombo

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 1.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx	T D Kemp		Cruiser
R I M S Canning	Gordon	Wet Basin	R I Marine
R I M S Minto	Vale	Wet Basin	I Marine
a Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N		—
a Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N		....
a Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N		—
Margareta 150	Baddeley		R I Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

2 Torpedo Boats .... —

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Assaye		Lambert			Torpedo Catcher
H M S Plassey					Torpedo G'boat
H M S Fox		F S Pelham			Royal Navy
H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
H M S Abyssinia					Turret-ship
Torpedo Boat No 101					I Defence
Torpedo Boat No 104					I Defence
Valetta	2974	Cubbitt	China	12-2	P & O Co
Parramatta	2944	Cook			P & O Co
Jelunga		Hutchinson			M M & Co
Canara	1216	Henderson			M M & Co
Orwell	2415	Frame			Bombay Co
Evangeline	2133	Coode			A Montcliff
Maton	2623	Page			K N & Co
Grantley Hall	2585	Harin			Bombay Co
Kt Commander	2781	Durant			K Nixon
Queen Louise	2170	Hemo			Standard Oil Co
Bancoora	2197	Watkeys			M M & Co
Nankin	2559	Benton			P & O Co
Obra	3496	Brown			M M & Co
Ellora	1494	Cunningham			M M & Co
Kt Templar	2767	Finnes			T M & Co
Newlyn	1848	Trebilcock			Ralli Bro
Scindia	2050	Williams			M M & C
Imaum	2706	Pemberthy			K N & C
Terrier	1008	Kamfjord			R S & C
Tirol	1746	Bretfeld			A L S N Co

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For the Monsoon,
and
For Travelling.

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PURE WOOL CLOTHING

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COTTON MIXTURES strike cold, and fever ensues.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1902.

THE RACE IS TO THE STRONG.

WHEN Mr. Olney told Lord Salisbury that the fiat of the United States was law all over the North American continent, his lordship could not refrain from reminding Mr. Olney that Great Britain was an older and greater North American power than the United States. The incident is worth recalling at the present time. Lord Salisbury's retort irritated and excited Mr. President Cleveland, who had overlooked the fact. Mr. Secretary Shaw and those of his countrymen who have become temporarily elated over the Transatlantic "combine" require to be reminded that a combination of steamship lines "for the prevention of ruinous competition" is not equivalent to possession of those lines, which will fly the flag of their own nation and fulfil the engagements with their own governments under which they are subsidised as armed cruisers. The moment war breaks out with any of the countries represented in the "combine" the agreement lapses and the "combine" ceases to exist. The ridiculous exhibition made by Mr. Shaw and his kith serves only to show how utterly unfitted are the people of the States to take the lead. It serves to reveal the rock on which they will come to grief the moment Colombia undertakes the task of ruling the waves and begins to pose as the first nation of the earth. The man who stands at the street-corner and waves the star-spangled banner is not the man who makes progress—except in the direction of the penitentiary. Mr. Shaw, on relinquishing the governorship of Iowa, to take over the Treasury portfolio was told that he had a good deal to learn in national affairs. That good deal still remains unlearnt and if we had anything to fear from American competition, we should be thankful that he still has the lesson before him. The noise he makes will not only annoy the more sensible of his colleagues, but will wake up such of John Bull's sons as may be disposed to slumber and let their business slip into the hands of their American cousins. But perhaps Mr. Shaw is not quite so foolish as he has been represented. Remember it was an after-dinner speech in which he endeavoured to be humourous, and it is not given to all men to be amusing even over the walnuts. When he said that the United State will police not only the street in which she livesbut the entire Western Hemisphere including all the countries and islands washed by the Pacific, he must have called forth a smile to the faces of many who heard him and wondered what was the cause of it. He was funny without intending it. He extended the Monroe doctrine to all the seas and islands washed by the Pacific—a doctrine, by the way, which has as yet no recognition in International Law.

Mr. Secretary Shaw was not even so ridiculous as his countrymen have wired out to us. The sovereignty of the Pacific is to be transferred from the Union Jack to the Stars and Stripes, and all other great things are to be accomplished, when America has the largest merchant fleet in the world, when the Isthmian canal is made—when in short a huge tidal wave swept the British Isles off the face of the earth and our ships look in vain for their port of registry. The institution of a combination for certain purposes does not transfer property to the man who directs it; nor does it benefit the country he belongs to. The whole of the shipping, liner and tramp, running to and from New York and British ports does not constitute the merchant service of the world. When they get the merchant fleet they wish, they will want cruisers to protect it, and an army to put the Monroe doctrine into force wherever they wish to apply it. That Monroe doctrine! It is not of much value yet even in the street where the United States lives. The Chicago "Times-Herald" not long ago made an appeal "ad misericordian" on its behalf. The Monroe doctrine is "not yet fixed in international law or in the acceptance of nations," wrote our contemporary. "England stands ready to fix it for us. As yet no European power accepts it. None, save England, looks upon it as anything save Yankee bunkum. To-day the Monroe doctrine hangs in the balance. If it is accepted by one great European power, then it takes on the dignity of an international principle." Is Mr. Secretary Shaw's post-prandial oratory calculated to hasten the realisation of this desire? If the Monroe doctrine is incapable of propelling a police skiff on an American harbour is it likely to accomplish much on the great waters of the Pacific? Mr. Charles H. Cramp in the "North American Magazine," earlier in the year, plainly told his countrymen that they were not to be over lords of the Pacific. He gives the sovereignty of the seas out East to Japan and he summed up his argument in the following pregnant sentence :—"The superior quality of Japan's new navy is even more significant than its enormous quantity. She has no useless ships, none obsolete, all up to date. Suffice it to say that taking Russia, Japan, and the United States as the three maritime Powers most directly concerned in the Pacific Ocean, and whose interests are most immediately affected by its command, Japan, at her present rate of naval progress, viewed with relation to the lack of progress of the other two, must in three years be able to dominate the Pacific against either, and, in less than ten years, against both."

American wealth and energy, Mr. Shaw imagines will achieve all that he wishes. But wealth and energy are not enough to make the States the hub of the universe. American wealth and American energy are rapidly undoing the American race. "If any Englishman wants to know why the American race can beat the English race in the struggle for industrial precedence," remarked the "New York Evening Journal" quite recently, "let him stand at the Delaware-Lackawanna Station in Hoboken, from seven until nine in the morning as the suburban trains come in. As the trains rush in the men leap from the cars on both sides and a wild rush follows for the ferry boat. Not a man is walking slowly or deliberately. . . It is one rush to business; it is one rush all day; it is one rush home again. . , The gauge on the American human being stands at high pressure all the time. His brain is constantly excited, his machinery is working with a full head of steam. . . The American succeeds because he is under pressure always, because he is determined to make speed even at the risk of bursting the boiler and wrecking the machine." "Why the American succeeds" quotha! Where is the success? The man of United States "enjoys a little temporary success" would be more accurate. We quote the same journal as to the consequences of continuous high pressure: "Tissues are burnt up rapidly and the machine often burns up sooner than it should. The man bald and grey in his youth; the man a victim of dyspepsia, of nervousness, of narcotics and stimulants, is a distinct American institution. He is an engine burned out before his time." When the Asters and Carnegies have made their money in the States they take the first steamer to England crying "For God's sake, peace and rest." And if they are not British subjects they apply for papers of naturalisation. And the well-dowered, cultured American girl—the idol of her parents and of her brothers before they have started in the mad rush—goes to the old country by the same steamer in search of a husband who, besides brains, has the calm dignity which she prays Providence to give to her brothers and their children. American prosperity as time goes is but a flash in the pan. The race is to the strong not to the dyspeptic and nervous.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN BOMBAY.

AGRICULTURAL operations are now well advanced throughout the Presidency. In Gujarat the chief feature of the work is the sowing of the hot weather crops. The whole of Ahmedabad is busy in this way. In parts of the Modasa petha the sowing of maize, lang, and other crops is still in progress. Jowari has been got in in the Sanand taluka, and the sowing of sugar-cane has commenced in the Dholka taluka. The standing crop is doing fairly well; there is plenty of fodder, and the cattle are in good condition. In the Viramgak and Damroi talukas and the Modasa petha the scarcity of water is keenly felt. Jowari is selling at 14 seers 40 tolas, bajri at 13 seers 40 tolas, and wheat at 12 seers per rupee. Agricultural operations have ceased in the Panch Mahals. In Kaira the watering of the jowari crops engages the attention of agriculturists and in Broach the tobacco harvest is in hand. The land is also being got ready for next season. During the week the price of jowari and bajri has risen from 13 to 12 seers per rupee. In the Jalalpor, Olpad, Bardoli, Chikhli, Pardi, and Mandvi talukas of Surat, preparations are proceeding for next season's crop. Harvesting and threshing operations principally engage the attention of Konkan agriculturists. In Thana the rabi harvest is over and the collection of rab materials is in progress. The prices of food grains remain unaltered. The rabi crops have also been gathered in Kolaba, where the preparations in view of next season's crops are somewhat hampered by an insufficiency of water. The hot weather crops are being harvested in Ratnagiri where also preparations are being made for next season. Throughout Nasik similar preparations are proceeding and in two or three talukas the kharif crops are being threshed out. The rabi outturn is estimated at between three and twelve annas. In the Kalvun and Boglan talukas grass is scarce and the cattle are suffering on that account. In the Yeola taluka their condition is poor on account of a scarcity of water and the supply of drinking water is insufficient in the Sinnar, Yeola, and Boglan talukas. Conditions are generally satisfactory in Ahmednagar, and in Poona there is nothing of an unusual nature to record. Harvesting is rapidly being brought to a close in all the districts of Sind. In Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar threshing is in progress and in Larkana harvesting is really over. The prices of food grains are varying somewhat in all the districts.

THE OUTBREAK IN INDO-CHINA.

VERY little light can be thrown upon the disturbances which Reuter reports from Indo-China. Laos, which was formerly an ancient and powerful kingdom, is now cut up into a number of States subject to Siam of whose Northern and Eastern provinces it forms part. The States are either governed by hereditary chiefs called Khiao or by governors nominated by the authorities at Bangkok. The only ground that the French minister at Bangkok can have for representations regarding the movements of Siamese troops is in reference to their trenching upon French territory to which, it appears, the disturbances have extended. The acting Governor of French Indo-China, we are told, has sent four hundred troops to Pursat and three hundred to a point on the left bank of the Mekong opposite Bassak. Bassak is subject to Siam and the Khiao of that province is the representative of the ancient Lao dynasty. The most powerful of the Chiefs is the Prince of Ubon whose territory extends from near Bassak, northwards to where the great river Mekong bends southward. The Laos closely resemble the Burmese and Siamese and are by certain writers considered to be the original stock of the Siamese race proper. They are divided into two main tribes or divisions respectively called the "White Paunch," and the "Black Paunch" Laos, this distinction being due to the custom of tatooing practised by the latter, but detested by the former. Dr. Harmond in his "Tour du Monde" published over twenty years ago, wrote that the civilized Laos were given to slave hunting, the mandarins making regular expeditions against the wild tribes. Agreements by which the uncivilized Laos ceded their independence to retain their personal freedom and that of their wives and children have not always been respected, and it appears probable that some of these tribes have now broken out in revolt against oppression.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

THE satisfactory decline in the death rate of Bombay continues. During the seven days ended on Tuesday, there were 97 fewer deaths than in the preceding week and 172 less than in the corresponding period of last year. The total mortality was 1,177 which is equal to a death rate of 78·87, a figure which for Bombay reveals a considerable improvement in the health of the City. The plague deaths numbered 520, showing a decline of 88, compared with the previous week. This number is, however, 61 more than the total at the same time last year. Though the epidemic has this season been less virulent than formerly, its decline after a certain point has been reached is not so rapid as usual, the 520 deaths last week representing an excess of 118 over the mean of the past five years. In all other respects, however, the vital statistics continue to show the improvement noticeable for some weeks past.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced the rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge is expected to arrive at Bombay at daylight on the 3rd instant with approximately 600 troops on board from England.

VILLIERS, the Boer Officer who escaped recently from the Trichinopoly Camp, is still at Pondicherry, and so far has shown no signs of leaving French territory.

THE Members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Club have issued a circular to all Volunteer Corps in India which are sending representatives to the Coronation, asking these to consider themselves Honorary Members of the Club during the period they may be in Bombay previous to sailing.

TEN currency notes of the value of Rs. 10 each and about rupees 250 in cash were stolen from Government House, Karachi, on the night of the 9th instant. As there is a Beluch guard with sentries both on the front and rear of the premises it is surmised that the theft has been committed by or at the instigation of some of the servants. The numbers of the notes are not known so there is little chance of the culprits being brought to book.

WE learn from Pondicherry that M. Prempain, the Administrator of Karikal, has been removed from that appointment and transferred to Senegal. A new Governor of Pondicherry will be appointed next month, after the Elections, and it is thought that it will be M. Laroche, a former Governor of Madagascar.

IN connection with the recent rioting and immolation of a Sub-Inspector of Police at Nandigram, Midnapore, it is stated that 206 persons have now been arrested. Of these, only 11 are Hindus and the remainder Mahomedans. So far, it seems the police investigation points to the deceased Sub-Inspector having been in league with Gopal Bhat, the swindler, for on his house being searched, Rs. 1,500 were found there. The preliminary enquiry is being conducted by Babu Srish Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate of Tumlook. Owing to the want of proper accommodation for them, the arrested men are experiencing great discomfort, and it is suggested that it would perhaps have been wiser if, under the circumstances, they had been brought into Midnapore.

THERE are not many changes in the new Provincial "Civil List" beyond the alteration in the name of the Province, though the list of surviving annuitants of the Covenanted Civil Service of the N.-W. P. and Oudh has disappeared. One curious instance of the difficulties involved in the change of the provincial title, is that the High Court is still the High Court for the North-Western Provinces. That Court being established by Act of Parliament, no change in its title can be made without an amending Act of Parliament and so we have the anomaly of a High Court for the N.-W. P., though no such provinces now exist. And even if we have an a ending Act, what is to be the new title? "High Court of the Province of Agra" at Allahabad is almost as anomalous as "High Court of the N.-W. Provinces" for the Province of Agra. By the way, while the local Government is abolishing return of shipping cases in the Kumaon Hills why not apply the razor to the "Marine Department" in the "Civil List"? The one is just as useful as the other.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 29 was 1,177, giving a death-rate of 78·87 per annum per thousand as against 90·39 the corresponding period of last year, and 80·69 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 77 died from fevers; 520 plague; 7, small-pox; 13, measles; 2, cholera; 3, leprosy, 90, phthisis, 63, diseases of the nervous system, 102, affections of the respiratory organs; 44, diarrhœa; 26 dysentery; 28, still-born; 124, old age and debility; 19, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 41; Brahmin, 50; Lingaet, 6 Bhattia, 15, Hindu of other caste, 631, Hindu low caste. 125, Musalman, 245, Parsee, 22, Jew, 1, Native Christian, 21, Eurasian, 4, European. 6 Negro-African, 3. The total number of birth, was 264 as against 246 the corresponding period of last year, and 156 the average over the past five years.

THE Kudsia Garden has been selected as the site for the Art and Industrial Exhibition to be held at Delhi on the occasion of the Proclamation Durbar in January next.

Carthusians will be interested to hear that the first marriage ceremony has been solemnized in the Chapel of the Charterhouse School, the bride being Miss Violet Evans, the only daughter of the Rev. H. J. Evans of the school, and the bridegroom Mr. S. H. Langton, son of Mr. Walter Langton, J. P., of Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells.

DR. Davison, of Birmingham, an authority on seismology, considers Inverness from a geological point of view the most interesting place in the British Isles, but warns the inhabitants of the capital of the Highlands that they may be prepared for earthquakes periodically. The earth's crust in the Invernessd istrict is gradually slipping sea-wards, and Loch Ness in a few "hundreds of thousands of years," in Dr. Davison's opinion, will join the sea.

WRITING of the retirement of Mr. A. J. A. Jardine from the Inspector-Generalship of Police in Siam the "Bangkok Times" says he found in 1897 a thoroughly corrupt and vicious system and leaves a force of about 3000 officers and men organised on a sound basis and promising to be thoroughly efficient. Violent crime has been much reduced in the city and detection has much improved.

THE Queen of Portugal, who recently went to Villamanrique, travels "strictly incognita," as the Duchess of Villaviciosa. There is Villaviciosa, a little coasting-trade port, in Spain. The Portuguese Villaviciosa—with the cedilla to the c, though the pronunciation is very much the same in both cases—is a charming little town in the province of Alemtejo, some fifteen miles from Elvas, where the plums come from. It can still show you the ancient palace of the Duke of Braganza, and so accounts for the travelling title. Her Majesty has an intimate connection with this country, and she is not one of those who forget it. She was the Princess Marie Amelie d'Orleans, eldest daughter of the Comte de Paris, who died in 1894. She was born at Twickenham in 1865. Her mother, the Comtesse de Paris, who has been passing the winter at Villamanrique, and whose state of health is said to be the reason of the Queen's journey there, was the Princesse Isabelle d'Orleans, born in 1848, and married at Kingston-upon-Thames in 1864.

AMERICAN LIFE AT THE PRESENT DAY.

TAMMANY AND POLICE MURDERERS.

MR. ROBERT BARR'S LATEST BOOK.

Mr. Robert Barr's latest, book, "The Victors," is also one of his best. In strong, vigorous, nervous English, every word of which tells, he places before us certain phases of the American life of to-day. In a story of absorbing interest he shows us the careers of three typical young Americans; their lives and loves, their hopes and ambitions, their struggles, their failures, and their successes. One of the most notable features of the book is the way in which, without ever alluding to it or drawing attention to it, he emphasises the curious contrast of life between England and America.

Really, no country in the world is more unlike England than are the United States; between no cities is there such a wide gulf as between London and New York.

The whole outlook upon life in the United States is so different from what it is in England, we have less in common with the American than we have with the German or the Frenchman. And all this is clearly, but quite unconsciously and unintentionally, demonstrated in "The Victors." We cannot in all the country produce two such young men as the young college graduates who start out in life as wandering pedlars, and who end up as New York millionaires; and Pat Maguire, who ultimately dies "Boss" of New York, would be an impossibility in this sober, slow-going old land.

PITILESS ACCURACY.

American methods of business, according to Mr. Robert Barr, who knows the country well, and describes all he sees and hears and knows with the pitiless accuracy of a camera and a phonograph, are by no means to be recommended; and the tricks by which even these young men endeavoured now and again to overreach their fellowmen are heartily to be condemned—the more especially that the trickiest of the lot did not hesitate to establish the Lord as the senior partner in the wholesale concern which he and Jem had rapidly worked up on Fifth-avenue—a partner who was to excuse every shady transaction, and who was to be appealed to in every moment of threatening trouble.

Ben McAllister is a superb specimen of a hypocrite, he is a man whom it would be impossible to match in England but presumably he is one entirely after the heart of the Rev. Charles Sheldon, for his hypocrisy is quite unconscious, and he himself trusts in the Lord to bring him and his partner out of a tight place with astonishing simplicity and never-failing confidence. But the most remarkable part of the book, and that which will commend itself most to the reader desirous of learning something of the great Republic beyond the seas, is the hideous insight it gives into the workings of Tammany and the infamous doings of the police murderers of New York.

So astounded was I when I read the works, writes Mr. Raymond Blathwayt in the "Daily Express, although I know the New York police fairly well that I wrote direct to Mr. Barr, and asked him if the doings of which he had written so vividly could possibly be true, for according to him the New York police do not hesitate to commit actual cold-blooded murder if necessary, or if by so doing they can gratify their spite against some private or unoffending citizen. Take for instance, the fanning (anglice clubbing) of Jem Monro, Ben's friend, in the police cells of New York. Tammany had endeavoured to blackmail Jem and Ben to the extent of 10,000 dols.

Jem refused their request, and so one morning he was arrested in his shop and haled off to the police-station on an absolutely false charge of selling spirits without a licence. After a few words with the "captain" of the station to which he was taken, Monro unfortunately made some remark which irritated the foul brute who was interrogating him. In a moment the captain landed him a terrific blow on his ear. Monro, in reply, struck the captain full in the face. Unfortunately he had to do with a gang that had no squeamish notions regarding fairsplay. He was in a minority of one to six, who at once set upon him with their truncheons, and then and there he was almost clubbed to death; his skull was smashed in at the back, his ribs broken, were he was thrust, by now a mere gibbering idiot, sobbing and whimpering, and with blood pouring from the back of his head, into a filthy police-cell, there to spend the night in wild delirium upon the icy floor. And this man was a quiet, peaceable, law-abiding citizen.

POLICE MURDERERS AT WORK.

I wrote to Mr. Barr to ask him if this was not slightly exaggerated. He replied :—

On the contrary, I had to go easy on the New York police, for, in the first place, the public would not stand the raw truth in a work of fiction, and, in the second place, the book was published in America while Tammany was still in power, and, while they would not have attempted to do anything to me, they would have made it very lively for my publishers in other directions.

I think that on the whole Tammany rather appreciated my mildness. I had the book specially set up by linotype, fifty proofs struck off, and these were submitted to various members of Tammany—high and low—so that they might make objection before publication. Croker didnot read it, but the next incommand did; and numerous others. No objection was made. The only comment offered was by one of the lawyers who helped to keep Tammany out of gaol. He said that barr seems to know so much more of political rascality than we do that we must make him a member of Tammany society, to give us innocent people, points on villainy." So the only observation Tammany cared to make was a humerous one. I did not dare set down the things I knew personally, and contented myself with duplicating what is already proven on oath before the Lexow Commission and therefore a matter of record. The clubbing of Monro in the book was mild compared with the actual clubbing and general usage of Augustine E. Costello, an Irish-American journalist and author, a member of the staff of so powerful a newspaper as the "New York Herald," and, by the irony of fate, the writer of a book entitled "Our Police Protectors"! Full particulars of this outrage (and there are many similar) are set down in the Lexow Reports, vol. IV., page 452o. But the worst cases never become public.

A friend of mine, one of the most reputable business men of New York, was strong against Tammany, and had great influence. Tammany tried various methods of overcoming his opposition, without success. At last the girl to whom he was engaged to be married was arrested as a common prostitute, taken to the cells, and clubbed insensible—a young lady of the most irreproachable character. She has never Fully recovered, and her lover has taken no interest in politics since that day. He is as brave a man as lives, but when one's women Folk are struck in this way what is one to do? He managed to keep the affair out of the papers, and thanked God the lady escaped with her life, and did not have to face the scandal of publicity. This I dared not use, nor a number of incidents like it, some of them ending in actual murder.

The extraordinary part of the whole sad business is that the Americans themselves put up with it, and that they do not rise in their might and end such hideous tyranny—for to a certain extent it even now goes gaily on—by one crushing blow.

Fortunately Mr. Barr takes care that the special policemen who clubbed the unfortunate Monro well nigh to death are severely punished. His description of the "Boss's" anger when he heard from his old friend Ben how Jem had been treated is one of the most faithful pieces of writing ever put before the public.

It is American to the life; and incidentally it affords an almost amusing contrast between the ways of the English official world and those of America. Ben has just finished his account of the manner in which Jem had been clubbed into insanity by the captain and his men at Oswald-street Police Station.

THE BOSS IN OFFICE.

Maguire (the Boss) sat back during the recital, a thunder cloud gathering on his brow, a gleam of almost fiendish anger darkly lighting his heavy eyes. When the ghastly catalogue was finished, he broke into a torrent of oaths, terrible to hear, until Mr. McAllister shrank appalled in his seat.

(concluded on page 6)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD METHUEN'S CONDITION.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Lord Methuen is now well enough to be carried from his room to the balcony. His injured leg will be three-quarters of an inch shorter than the other.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Reuter wires from Pretoria that the Boer leaders are visiting each district in rotation and that on the conclusion of these meetings a combined conference will be held at Vereeniging on the 25th inst. for the final discussion of the terms of surrender.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

SETTLING THE TERMS OF SURRENDER.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Reuter learns that it will probably be a fortnight before any definite news is received regarding the prospects of peace, but it is the opinion in well informed quarters that the prospects are distinctly favourable.

OUTBREAK IN INDO-CHINA.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

A telegram to the Paris "Temps" from Saigon states that an outbreak has occurred at Laos and that communications between Savannakek and Vientian have been cut for several days.

The Siamese Government having made important movements of troops, the French Minister of Bangkok has made representations on the subject.

Serious difficulties have also arisen at Battambang. The acting Governor of Indo-China has sent four hundred troops to Pursat and three hundred on the left bank of the Mekong opposite Bassac.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

. Queen Wilhelmina continues to make favourable progress and henceforth one bulletin only will be issued daily.

THE PLAGUE AT SYDNEY.

One hundred and nine cases of plague have taken place in Sydney, and 27 deaths up to the present. Nineteen animals and two birds have also died of the disease in the Sydney Zoo.

ARAB RISING IN YEMEN.

TROOPS FROM TURKEY.

An Arab rising has taken place in Yemen. Several Turkish transports are coaling at Constantinople to convey troops to the scene of the disturbances.

The Aden correspondent of a contemporary writing on April 13th, in reference to affairs in Yemen stated :—

I learn from a trustworthy Sana merchant, who lately arrived here from Sana, that on the 20th ultimo three companies of Turkish troops were despatched from the town of Amran, which is about two days' journey from Sana, to trace some tribes who have been molesting the caravan route. On the march they were surprised by the Zaidees tribes, who are from the branch of the Mohamed and the Hussain, under their Chief, Shaikh Kayed bin Hussain. After a short struggle, the result was 150 men killed and wounded among the Turks, and 50 men among the Zaidees. The same informant also says that fighting occurred at the end of the last month between a party of Turkish troops, who were marching from Demar to Sana, and a band of the Zaidees tribes under the Chief Ali Al-Macdad a favourite chief of the Imam's. The occurrence took place in a place called Maabur, in the district of Al-Hajrya adjoining the province of Demar. The Zaidees carried away forty camels. Disturbances are still on the increase in the country round the town Ebb. It is said also that the town has been besieged by the party of the Imam. A Hodeidah correspondent in his letter of the 8th instant informed me that it is officially reported that the local authorities there are resolved upon strengthening the military force at Mocha.

A transport, the steamer Noor-el-Bahar, i.e. "the Light of the Sea" left Hodeidah last month with two detachments for Mocha, in addition to the previous despatches. They intend to deprive all the Arabs in the district of Mocha of fire-arms.

The Turkish Government also have determined upon the revival of the port of Mocha for shipment of coffee and other merchandise from and to Yemen, and to bring back to the port its old prosperity. Many of the Arab merchants approve the plan, and have a great desire that their deserted birth-place may revert to its former flourishing state. But they are well aware that unless the authorities insure the safety of the caravan routes they will not be able to regenerate the place. Merchants and shippers will not rush there head-long and expose their goods and merchandise to the mercy of the Zaidees and Zaranikes tribes.

It is for this reason that the Commissionership of Mocha has been given to an Arab Sheikh named Kayed bin Ahmed Kassim, a well-known man who comes from the Al-Hajra tribes. The Turks have also asked the saintly men Shaikh Hassaan, who lives in the district of Mocha, and whom the tribes look to as their head and spiritual leader, to grant help to the new Governor of Mocha in pacifying the tribes. The holy man has accordingly sent his son, Shaikh Abdul Rahman, down to Mocha to help the Governor in every respect.

Under date April 20, he wro e I have received confirmation of my statement in my last communication concerning the fight that occured between Sheikh Ali Al-Macdad and the Turkish troops in the district of Al-Hajra on the route betwen Maabur and Demar, which resulted in forty camels having been carried away by Al-Macdad and his party. I have heard also from a trustworthy source that the said Al-Macdad and his party have captured two officers as prisoners. One of them is the Qauim-Macam (Deputy Commissioner) of Jibleh, the other is the Mudir of Uddain, both of whom were travelling to Sana. They have been taken to the Imam, who, as my informant asserts, will soon release them and send them back to Sana, but not until he has taken their parole to resign service in Yemen.

From another source I learn that Sheikh Ali bin Nasir Abdul Hurb, mentioned in a previous letter at the head of four hundred men of the Zaidees from the branch called the Mohamed and the Hussain, is still raiding, killing and plundering in the district around Ebb. It is said that he has sent a message to the Qauim Macam of Ebb, saying that if he will guarantee that the Government will maintain him and his four hundred followers by a monthly allowance he will be responsible for the insurance and safety of the caravan route. In reply the Qaium-Macam said that he would agree to all his wishes upon condition that the Sheikh and his followers would enlist themselves in the army and be trained to discipline. The Sheikh refused to agree.

THE EXTENSION NATAL OF TAKEN IN.

PART IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, MAY 1.

It is announced that the extension of Natal will comprise Vryhaid and Utracht or 7,000 square miles with 8,000 whites and 50,000 natives.

Natal becomes responsible for a portion estimated at £ 700,000 of the Transvaal debt.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION AT MALTA

LONDON, MAY 1.

A heated debate has taken place in the Maltese council in connection with the language question. The elected members unanimously carried, against the official members, a motion reducing the education vote to one month's supply. This is considered as equivalent to its rejection.

THE CHARGES AGAINST PRINCESS RADZIWILL.

CONVICTED OF FORGERY.

TWO YEARS INPRISONMENT.

The trial of the Princess Radziwill at Capetown has been concluded, and she has been found guilty of forging promissary notes in Mr. Rhodes's name and sentenced in two years detention in the House of correction. "The Daily Telegraph" points out that the Princes Radziwill was the in direct cause of Mr. Rhodes's death as he left Dalham Hall on purpose to give personal evidence and the hot weather at Capetown proved fatal.

The princess Radziwill, after the preliminary Pagesetrial investigation, was committed for trial on seventeen counts. The evidence of Mr. Rhodes had to be taken at his resicence his final depositions being taken as he lay li.

BARON HAYASHI.

The Japanese Residents in London have presented an address in a silver casket to Baron Hayashi (Japanese Ambassador in London), in appreciation of his share in the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement.

THE LATE MR. NOLAN.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

In consequence of the death of the Hon. Mr. Nolan, Mr. C. R. Buckland who had gone home has been recalled and is expected in India at the end of May. The Hon. Mr. Burdillon will continue to act as Chief Secretary, Bengal Government, till then when he will take Mr. Bolton's place on the Board of Revenue.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. COTTON.

The Indian community of Calcutta, will entertain Mr. Cotton, the retiring Chief Commissioner of Assam in the Town Hall, next Tuesday.

THE SHIPPING COMBINE.

THE AGREEMENT WITH FOREIGN LINES.

NEED FOR BRITISH MINISTER OF COMMERCE.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" says :— It is stated that Antwerp and Star and Rotterdam Holland and America lines have joined the Shipping Trust.

It is also announced that a French Trans-Atlantic Company has come to a tacit agreement with the Trust. The absolute helplessness of the British Government with regard to the situation created by the combine is generally regarded as strong evidence of the urgent necessity for establishing a Ministry of Commerce.

THE KING AT NEWMARKET.

An "Englishman" special cablegram dated London, April 29th, says the King goes to Newmarket to-day and will witness the race for the Two Thousand Guineas. His Majesty will return to London on Thursday.

A FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

SIMLA, MAY 1.

A Duffadar of the 4th Bengal Lancers was attacked and mortally wounded last Sunday by two Kakars, just outside the Murgha Post in the Loralai district. Both murderers were secured.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

The case against the managers of Messrs, Beynon andCo., and also against Bertiec Smith have been settled out of court.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Second Lieutenant Charles George Henry Danby, the 2nd Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

When the China reliefs take place, the 33rdBurma Infantry, at Thayetmyo, will relieve the 31st Burma Infantry, now in Chihli, the latter regiment returning to Rangoon.

THE reliefs for the Hospital establishment sent from India to South Africa left Bombay in the Aurania about the middle of April. The units relieved should arrive inIndia before the end of May.

THE re-armament of the native infantry with 303 rifles has proceeded so rapidly of late that only eight or nine battalions now remain with Martinis, except the local Corps, and even some of these have been rearmed.

Owing to the concentration of troops at Delhi for the Coronation Durbar, it will be impossible to hold the Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association meeting at Meerut in December. The question of a change in the date has therefore to be considered.

Orders will shortly be issued regarding the organisation of the Indian Ambulance Bearer Corps, 6,000 strong, mentioned by the Military Member in his Budget speech. Medical officers will be appointed in each Command to carry out this organisation, which will involve an initial charge of Rs. 74,000, and annual charge of Rs. 3,75,400. The step is rendered necessary by the difficulty of obtaining dhooly bearers of the right physique and class.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SURAT, APRIL 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Somali arrived from Colombo this morning.

ADEN, MAY 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular with the homeward Mails of the 26th ultimo, arrived here at 10 a.m. to-day.

SUEZ, MAY, 1

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia with the outward Mails of the 25th ultimo, left here at 5 a.m. to-day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Idzumi Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 1st inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4 2-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-8
Bar Silver	23 1-2

FIRE AT THE POONA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

LABORATORY DESTROYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 1.

A fire broke out about eleven o'clock this morning in the College of Science herbarium in which a student named Dias was at work. A native servant who was with him at the time was filling a spirit lamp, when it accidentally exploded. Dias was seriously burnt and the native is missing, and is supposed to have been burnt. The herbarium and laboratory were completely destroyed.

From further particulars about the fire we learn that Eias wae immediately placed in a carriagee by Mr. Martin Amor, Superintendent of the colleg workshop who lives on the premisses, and conveydd toSassoon Hospital the fire in the meantime spread. A search was made for the peon who was in a room with Dias. He was only 19 years old and had the duty of looking after the specimens kept in the room at time of the explosion. He was wetting some of them in mythelated spirits; for that purpose he took some out of a large drum. It is not known whether he was smoking or had a spirit lamp in his hand The building which caught fire is a long stone structure, 125 feet in length divided in three parts. The largest of which was a half used by the students ? It was full of desks, drawers, drawing plans, as well as drawings. The drawings done during the first term were luckily saved. In an adjoining drawing room was the laboratory containing hundreds of bottles of chemicals. This room had the roof burnt off, also the furniture and fittings. Some three dozen bottles saved were left standings.

At last the fire got under greater part of the bottles and the jars were smashed by falling tiles and rafters. The most valuable part of the building was the herbarium, which was utterly destroyed. This place contained botanical and geological specimens of rare value, collected from all parts of the country, with infinite care and skill by Doctor Cooke and Woodburn. The fire started in this part of the building. In a little while the whole place was wrecked beyond redemption by the devouring element. Microscope and other instruments kept in a room with hundreds of drawings and valuabel books were all reducede to a smouldering heap. of the ruin. Dias gave the following version of the fire:—He says he was standing at one of the cases examining a botanical specimen with a microscope having his back turned on the peon. Suddenly a violent explosion was heard and before he could realise any thing the matting burst into flame and his clothes and shoes took fire. He rushed out of the room, while some one from stable ran towards him. Finding the flames gaining, he jumped into a tub of water. He could not say what became of the boy. Dias is about 19 years old and had passed his B. A., studying for B. Sc. degree, and in order to perfect himself asked permission to study in herbarium during during the vacation, as the college closed for the summer. He received permission from Professor Sprott, Principal of the College, who is now at Coonoor, most of the other professors are away. The news of the fire spread with great rapidty in the Cantonment and city and the fire engines soon arrived on the spot, but there was no water to be found. Mr. Page, Mr. Mehta, Professor Nalgaumwalla Mr. Rishi and others of the college staff rendered valuable assistance. Mr. Page was a little injured by the falling of tiles on his head. The fire was got under control after one and half hours' hard work. The peon was discovered after removing some dibres, his legs and arms were burnt away.

THE SERVICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

According to the "Gazette" Revenue Agriculture Department, Dr. A. Thomson, Professor of the College of Science, Poona, is to hold charge of the current duties of Superintendent of Archæological Survey, Bombay, vice Mr. Cousins, on leave.

Mr. A. H. Woolleston, Examiner of Accounts P. W. D., has been granted one year's leave.

The termination is notified of the special appointment of Mr. A. R. Becker.

Mr. H. A. Kirk, Indian Government telegraph. is permited to retire.

FAMINE RELIEF.

An Increase of 28,123 took place last week in the numbers under famine relief. The total for whole of India being now 4,01,927 of whom 2,28,219 are in Bombay Presidency.

TO GUARD THE PUBLIC.

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

In view of the recent accident the Commissioner of Police has invited the Government Telegraph Department, the Electric Light Co., the Tramways Co.s, and Telephone Co. to sent some responsible officer to meet him and consult upon such measure as would guard the public against dangers arising from broken electric wires and other accidents in connection therewith.

THE CORONATION.

MADRAS REPRESENTATIVES.

MADRAS, MAY 1.

Rajah Sir Ramaswami Moodeliar and the Hon'ble the Maharajah of Bobbili, the representatives of Madras City and Presidency, respectively. left for Bombay last night, en route to England to be present at the Coronation of the King-Emperor.

An unusually large number of citizens were present at the railway station, and gave the representatives a hearty send-off.

CELEBRATIONS AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, MAY 1.

A public meeting, representing Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station, was held this morning to consider the advisability of celebrating the King's Coronation with a week's general rejoicing,. Colonel Benson, Senior Surgeon of the Mysore Government, presiding.

The meeting elected a general committee to organise festivities on similar lines to those of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations, to be held at Cubbon Park, and include a fancy fair, cycle races, school sports, feeding the poor, public and private illuminations, etc.

The Maharajah of Mysore, the British Resident, the Dewan, and the General Officer Commanding the Station, were asked to give their patronage to the celebrations.

BOMBAY LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

THE SINGLES SEMI-FINALS.

The simi-finals ties in the Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament were played off last evening. Mr. Fischer (15 3-4) met Mr. Cowie (Sc.), and soon had things all his own way. Mr. Cowie was quite out of form and threw away much of his handicaps in double faults. Mr. Fischer, on the other hand played his best game. He won the match by 6-2 6-2. The game between Mr. Milnes and Mr. Dallaporte was rather surprising. Mr. Milnes ran away with the first set, beating his opponent by 6-2 In the second set, however, the aspect changed right about, and Mr. Dallapores won by 6-1. Mr Milnes however, won the decider just is easily by 6-1. He has thus to meet Mr. Dallaporte in the final tie.

Quite recently a well-known K. C., in the course of argument before a judge, was reading from the report of a case in the Court of Appeal. "Surely," said his lordship of one point, "no authority is needed for so simple a proposition," or words to that effect. Counsel did not inform his lordship that that proposition was one as to which the court above had reversed his lordship's own judgment.

THE VICEROY AT MUSSOOREE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHKA DUN, MAY 1.

To an address from the Municipal Board of Mussoorie to-day the Viceroy gave the following reply:— Gentlemen, you have taken me by surprise, I had no idea that I should see this large gathering or this well filled hall. It makes me join all the more heartily in the regret expressed by the reader of the address that Lady Curzon is not with me. It is very good of you to have desired to signalize my short visit to Mussoorie by offering me an official welcome. (Applause.) It must, It hink, attribute your kindness to the fact which you have mentioned in your address that none of my predecessors have ever been fortunate enough to climb the hill and to make personal acquaintance with the beauties of Mussoorie. These are beauties of situation, climate and scenery. They are sufficient in combination to make this one of the most esteemed of hill stations. (Applause.) Indeed Mussoorie holds a somewhat unique position since unlike some of his rivals it is wholly independent of official patronage, (cheers and laughter,) a fact which seemes to be the source of much gratification here ; (renewed laughter and stands so to speak upon its own merits before the world. You have mentioned your breweries and your hotols. I do not quite know what induction you expect me to draw fromthe prosperous existenceofthe former. (loud daughter.) as regards the hotels they afford an additional evidence of the popularity of the place which new that the railway has reached Debra Dun, and may possibly come even closer is certain to advance in the future, Fromthe large number ofschool astic Institutions thatare gathered here I may derive. further inferences as to the attractiveness of the station which I take it must leave a greater mark upon the education of certain very important classes of the population than any place of similar size in India. The Imperial Cadet Oorps to which you have alluded and which I came to inspect at Dehra Dun is an attempt to provide military training and occupation for a limited number of the scions of the princely and aristocratic families of India. The idea has been received with avidity by them and is already beginning to bear good fruit. (Applause.) In a sense it may be described as an extension of the educational radius of Mussoorie, though whether Mussoorie is entitled to regard Debra or Dehra to regard Mussoorie as one of its suburbs I do not know and shall certainly not be so rush as to pronounce. (Laughter). The last subject to which you have alluded isthe extension of the railway in this direction this is a matter in which I have taken some interest. It falls into two different categories. The continuation of the existing broad gauge line from Debra to Rajpur at the foot of the hill is certainly a feasible undertaking and is well worthy of consideration. Whether the agents of the Purdwar-Debra railway would be prepared to find the money for its construction will depend I imagine in the main upon the degree of public support that has been given to the existing line and upon a calculation of the profits to be derived from its extension. The project of a railway up the hill to Mussorie or Landour or both is in a differen t category being designed exclusively in local interests rather than for any widespead public or commercial advantage. It does not belong to the class of undertakings for which the government can offer a guarantee. I am too hurried a visitor here to offer any opinion of value as to its merits but it is obvious that a line which would have to crawl along the side of the hill for 18 or 19 miles in order to reach a destination and hat is now served by a bridle rood only sit or seven miles in lenght would have severe completition to face and if it is to be successful to vangquish. Gentleman it will not further detain you but will conclude by hanking you warmly for your address and for and he handsome caste which you have just handed to me and which, though I have not yet nad time to examine it carefully, will I see, kept take its place among my treasures to remind me of the short but happy day that I spent in Mussoric. (Loud and continued applause.)

BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE services of Captain W. F. Newnham, I. S. C., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department with effect from the 26th March.

Mr. F. B. P. Lory, M.A., (Oxon.), is appointed Tutor and Guardian to the young Chiefs of Jamkhandi, Jath, Miraj (Junior) and Mudhol during the absence of Captain H. W. Berthon on leave.

Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I. C. S., acts as Political Agent, Jawhar, from the date of departure on leave of Mr. J. P. Orr, I. C. S.

Captain G. Warneford has been permitted to return to duty.

Captain T. A. F. R. Oldfield, acting Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden, has been granted one month and fourteen days' privilege leave combined with one month's leave as a Famine concession.

Mr. J. E. Down, Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, has been allowed an extension for four months of the furlough granted to him.

Major B. B. Grayfoot, I. M. S., acting Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-one days in combination with furlough for one year, ten months and nine days from the afternoon of the 15th April.

Captain J. K. Condon, I. S. C., is granted furlough for one year, under military rules, in combination with the privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days already granted to him.

Mr. Tom Drewet, Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, is allowed privilege leave for one month and fifteen days in combination with leave on medical certificate for twelve months with effect from the 30th ult.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. H. Henderson, F. R. C. S. (I) I. M. S., substantive "pro tem." Civil Surgeon Poona, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Greany, M. D., I. M. S.

Major J. G. Hojel, M. B., B. S., I. M. S., acts Presidency Surgeon, Second District, and Marine Surgeon in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, and during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Baker, M. D. I. M. S.

Captain T. Jackson, M. B., I. M. S. acts as Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, in addition to his own duties.

Major M. A. T. Collis, M. B., C. M., I. M. S., becomes substantive, "pro tem." Presidency Surgeon, Third District, and in medical charge of the Common Prison, House of Correction and Byculla School, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Barry, M.B., I. M. S., continuing to act.

Lieutenant-Colonel K.S. Nariman, I.M.S., becomes substantive "pro tem." Civil Surgeon Nasik, vice Major Collie.

Mr. J. K. Williams, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed on the 15th March 1902, an examination in Sindh.

Mr. E. Lund, Examiner of Accounts, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 18th April 1902.

Mr. D. W. McGuffie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer Ghat Canals District.

Mr. D. W. Herbertl Assoc, M.Inst, C.E., Sanitary Engineer and Member of the Sanitary Board and Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, substantive "pro tem." with effect from 25th March.

Mr. J. A. Wallinger, substantive "pro tem." Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thar and Parkar, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-ven days to be followed by leave on medical rtificate for six months and three days, with effect from the 25th April.

Mr. A. C. Robinson, L.C.E., Extra Assistant nservator of Forests, First Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Sind Circle, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough for three months from 1st May.

Commander G. S. Hewett, R. I. M., Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for sixty days.

THE TORNADO IN THE DACCA DISTRICT.

GREAT DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIFF

THE Naraingunge correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" writing on April 26th says :—Since the 13th instant, the weather here has been very unusual for this time of the year, with nor'-westers and heavy rain daily, causing great damage to crops, life and property. Since the tornado visited Dacca in 1897 the like has not been experienced. On Wednesday last, at about 5 p.m. heavy black clouds were noticed to the N.-W., later these began to form in the shape of a waterspout, then began to travel from N.-W. to S.-E. very fast, and on reaching a certain point disappeared.

The residents here were well aware that something unusual was taking place and those having launches soon gave orders to clear them out of harm's way as much as possible. The shipping in the river also made themselves snug and awaited events. Fortunately it did not pass over the town, otherwise it would have wrought havoc; but heavy rain fell and wind of hurricane force came at intervals from all points of the compass, which tested well the stability of the "kutcha" godowns and bungalows. Next morning the news got abroad that fearful destruction had been done by a tornado striking the Dacca Jute Merchants premises at Posgola, the roofs of which were carried away, killing two men. The walls also collapsed. Then continuing its course towards Naraingunge the tornado carried everything before it. Trees, huts, cattle and villagers were taken up and

WHIRLED IN THE AIR,

dropped on to trees where some natives were pierced by the branches and suspended. The tornado then struck the "puca" godowns at Sonachura, belonging to the India General and Railway Company, and used for storing jute diverting its course more to the East, but not before it had completely wrecked the place. The corrugated iron roofs were completely taken off the eight godowns. and the pieces hurled with terrific force against an adjoining village, cutting up the ground, trees etc., and killing 13 natives. The iron sheets have been sent with such force, that pieces have been burried deep into trees, and the "pucca" work of a bungalow, the trees, are wrapped up in the tin and twisted in all shapes and forms. No one would believe the total desolation unless they saw it with their own eyes. The track of the tornado appears as ifian immenseroller had gone over the ground—everything is flattened. One read about the enormous strength of the wind in America during a blizzard, forcing pieces of straw into trees, but this can be seen at Sonachura. Straw pieces of bamboo, twigs, coal, bricks etc., are struck into the trees round about to the depth of an inch.

Some of the villagers explained that the only way they could keep themselves from being hurt by the flying debris was to lie flat on the ground, and even then some were carried away or struck by corrugated sheets, pieces of coal, etc.

The sights to be seen at this village were truly awful. A boy had been taken up in the air and dropped on to a tree where a branch entered his abdomen; another had the calf of his leg completaly cut off by pieces of corrugated-iron, several others had cuts and bruises, broken legs and arms, and in general were very badly battered about.

The total number of deaths in the two villages at Sonachura, with a population of about 200 numbered 81, most of whom were killed by falling trees; but we learn that

110 BODIES HAVE BEEN SEEN.

between Dacca and there, and further on at Nagalbund 175 people have been killed and about 100 at Barney Ghat; but there must have been a great many more as the tornado swept on its course.

A durwan in the employ of the I. G. and stationed at Sonachura godowns, describes the scene as follows : "I was sitting at the jetty when I saw it coming. The noise was terrific. Trees, natives and cattle were being carried up in the air and dropped hundreds of yards away. When it came to the river it took the water up and hurled it right over the bank and up against the godowns, the roof of iron of the godowns went away like paper, then the walls fell, even the bales of jute were being tumbled about. I could not look at more, as the wind was so hot (aga ka mafic) that it took my breath away and I lay down along with the other durwans in a nullah near by, and waited until it had passed over." A large quantity of the jute stored in the godowns has been damaged, and the Joint Agent of the Companies is having all the dry bales removed to flats as fast as the coolies can work.

The damage to the jute, paddy, and tall crops is very heavy. Reports have been recived saying10 annas in some districts and from 4 to 8 in others, the average being estimated at 6 annas. If the weather continues bad there is little chance of the raiyots getting this resown. Most of the fields are under water to the depth of from 6 inches to 2 feet, and the rainfall up to date is over 22 inches against 2 inches for the corresponding period of last year.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT MADHAWPUR.

BY THE MAHARANA OF PORBANDAR.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing on the 26th ultimo, says :—The distribution of prizes to the boys of the Madhawpur Gujerati School took place yesterday. The place was beautifully adorned with festoons and flags, and there was a very good attendance of officers and townspeople. The proceedings opened with a song, praising His Highness for his liberality and highmindedness. In the course of the song, his Highnees was garlanded by a singing boy amidst great applause. Then followed successively the reports of the Madhawpur school-master, Mr. Ramchandra Nanji and the Educational Inspector of the State, Mr. Kashiram Pragji Uppadyaya, B. A. The Educational Inspector divided his report into two parts ; the first dealing with the school in which the prizes were given away, the second, with the account of the whole department.

While dealing with the first part, he said that a year before, the school at Madhawpur, taught only one hundred boys. During the course of one year chiefly owing to the new spirit infused into the hearts of school-masters of the State by the generosity of his Highness and the influence of the Dewan of the State, R. B. Manilal Ajitray B. A., the number in the school had doubled itself. Not only was there an improvement in the number of boys in the school, but in the last annual examination, there was noticed a marked advance in the system of teaching. In conclusion he requested the people to follow the example of Haji Isa Haji Sumar a well-known Mahomedan gentleman, of Ranawan under Porbandar, who has proposed to spend Rs. 20,000 for the erection of the State school and Madressa buildings at Ranawan and to join hands with the State to promote the interest of education, *i.e.* to utilise a certain portion of their wealth in starting scholarships and funds to help the poor students. In regard to the whole department, he said, that there was a fifty per cent. increase in the number of boys and girls since he took over charge as Educational Inspector. He further said that the system of giving prizes to those masters and teachers who show excellent work in the annual examination—a system which prevails nowhere in Kathiawar except in Porbandur State —has tended to incite masters and teachers to active work and to keen and honest competition.

THE NEW STANDARDS.

Coming to the subject of new standards he said that not only has the State ordered them to be introduced into the State schools but by holding an educational conference at Ranawan under the presidency of the able and the popular Dewan of the State, it has provided masters with the facility of discussing and deciding as to what should be the proper method of imparting education according to new standards. It has also sanctioned a goodly sum to purchase the materials requisite for the purpose.

The prizes were then distributed, Kindergarten songs were sung, a part of "the Judge and Prince" was played by the school boys to the satisfactions of all, and an eloquent speech by the private secretary Mr. Fardunji, on behalf of his Highness, terminated the proceedings. He said that his Highness was glad to notice an increase in the number of scholars but that the credit of the school depended upon the sound grounding given to boys, rather than upon numbers. Of course number was an important factor in the prosperity of a school and ought not to be neglected. The Educational Inspector deserved credit for his conscientious and hard work for the interest of the department. Mr. Ramachandra was praised for his energetic work. He further said that his Highness was much pleased to see so many people present. This circumstance, he said, proved what keen interest the town people take in matters educational. He was glad to observe that the people here are of a charitable disposition and advised them to lend a helping hand to promote education in Madhawpur. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Jesttaram Sunderji and Purshotam Kuwarji, Masters, &c.

His Highness was so much pleased with the charming and melodious songs of two young and handsome boys, that he presented one of them with a gold watch and the other with a gold ring. Next day the same boys were called to repeat the same songs in the zenana, and the result was that the one got a watch and the other, a ring, so that each one was fortunate enough to secure a watch and a ring. The Dewan and the Educational Inspector of the State also gave them presents in cash.

Mr. Jasper Tully, M. P. who has been ordered to resign his seat by the United Irish League, is no believer in the policy of turning the other cheek. Writing in his newspaper, the "Roscommon Herald," he describes his assailants as "a lot of cowardly hypocrites and humbugs, who were bursting with personal spite and jealousy, and who were trying to knife him when he was down."

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

CORONATION AND SUMMER DRESSES.

WOMEN'S INDUSTRIES

DRESSES IN 'MERRIE ENGLAND.'

LONDON, APRIL 11.

THE rejoicings and festivities to which we are all looking forward at the end of June are coming events which are already casting, not their shadows, but their sunshine, before them. No sooner are the Easter holidays at an end than we turn our thoughts naturally to the all-important question of evening gowns, and in this matter, as in fact throughout the whole world of dress this season, there is widest possible scope for the exercise of personal taste and individual judgment. No hard-and-fast rules are being laid down just now as to the choice of this style or of that. The so-called "picture" gowns, modelled on the graceful portraits by Gainsborough or Romney, still hold their own, and can boast a distinctive charm, which greatly recommends them. Then, on the other hand, we have those dainty Paris frocks which seem to be literally one mass of intricate tucks and pleats and tiny gathers, with fine medallions of lace, laid over chiffon, and intermixed with embroideries of the most bewildering elaboration.

A graceful evening gown which offers a happy compromise between the picturesque and the modish, is made in pale green chiffon over silver tissue, with a waistband of silver gauze ribbon, and embroidery, representing bunches of grapes, with vine-leaves and tendrils, worked in black chenille and velvet. The sleeves are very new and pretty, and on the front of the bodice there is a knot of black tulle. A dainty tucker of Irish lace is threaded through with narrow black velvet ribbon. On many of the newest evening gowns very wide sashes are being used, made sometimes, in chiffon or mousseline de soie, and sometimes in those beautiful old-world pompadour chine ribbons, of which one never tires. Many of them have delicately-tinted garlands and clusters, of flowers in pale shades of pink, green, and lilac, thrown on a white ground, while the riboon itself is edged with a narrow satin stripe, either in black or in Obina blue. A gown in white chiffon, over soft Oriental satin, looks very pretty with two long sash ends of this kind of ribbon, reaching the them of the skirt at the back. The corselet bodice is made in the same sash ribbon and fastened in front with a double row of large diamond buttons. To finish the decolletage there is a Marie Antoinette fichu of white chiffon.

Silk muslins of gossamer fineness printed with floral designs in the most delicate colouring imaginable, will be worn for garden-party and fete dresses all through the summer. One of these gowns in now at Paquin's in Dover Street and has just been completed, with a number of other lovely toilettes, for a well-known American lady. The skirt of this printed muslin gown was closely gathered in two places some little distance below the waist, and then trimmed with elaborate insertions and applique designs in cream lace, The bodice had little ends of lace to fall over the skirt at the back. and at the waist there was a wide double band, party of white and party of turquoise blue soft satin ribbon, finished with long sash ends of the blue only, which fell to the hem of the skirt. Another gown for the same wearer is of pink and white foulard, with quite a new skirt, finely pleated into the waist. and finished with a deep plain hem of foulard. Above this hem there is a very wide insertion of transparent cream lace, arranged to show the soft white silk lining underneath, and embroidered with large star-shaped designs in pale pink coral. Something very smart also is at Paquin's in the shape of a gown of cornflower blue mousseline de soie almost entirely covered with fine silk braiding, matching exactly the colour of the muslin, and giving to the whole gown a curiously novel and chic effect. Cornflower blue silk braiding with blue and white filet lace ornamented the bodice. Another very charming gown of white Valencienness lace was trimmed in quite a novel way, with applique medallions and encrustations, as they are called in that same filet lace, which is now in such high favour. For blouses for morning wear, at the present moment, nothing is prettier, more useful, or more durable than viyella, and since it is obtainable this season in softly-tinted Paisley designs, as well as in the more ordinary checks and stripes, it has an additional fascination, which it is impossible to resist. Viyella blouses, with detachable turn-down collars and cuffs in tucked glace silk, are pretty enough for almost any occasion. For dressing jackets and morning wrappers, viyella is also most appropriate, especially when decorated either with torchon or Cluny lace, and knots of soft silk ribbon. Deep frills of plain cream-coloured viyella, accordion-pleated, are not to be despised either, as a trimming for these garments. All the best drapers keep a good stock of this most desirable fabric, which, by the way, will not shrink in washing, even when entrusted to the tender mercies of the average British laundress.

In Womanhood, there is an interesting and most useful summary of women's work in the arts, the professions, and philanthropic enterprise in England, Scotland, France, Germany, and other countries. Let us take Ireland first. Among the new industries that are making rapid progress in Ireland needlework takes a high place. This industry has been kept working at high pressure for some months past, especially at the Royal Irish School of Art Needlework, to supply an immense number of gowns and trains, decorated with the most exquisite embroideries, for the two recent Dublin Drawing Rooms. Hardly were these completed than the Countess Cadogan's unique flower ball gave scope for the most charming floral devices being worked on ball gowns, either in the fashionable ribbon work, or the still more delicate silk embroidery and gold tracery. Designers and embroideresses worked with a will, and the results of their labours proved dreams of loveliness. In addition to all this, the Princess of Wales sent orders for the embroidering of no less than six gowns destined to be worn during the Coronation festivities, and Princess Christian has given orders for three. Several well-known peeresses are getting their robes for the Coronation, embroidered at the school, while some are having their white satin jupes decorated with their coats of arms. Never has the Irish School been busier or more prosperous, indeed, it would seem as if the greater the pressure the more beautiful the results. There is a brief notice of women's work at the Stewart-Jones Evening Homes, Liverpool, for neglected children. The Homes rescue many a youngster, who left to himself would fall into hooliganism. Some account is also given of the Samaritan Hospital for women, in Manchester. We notice that lady students in Manchester are ambitious for the establishment of a local University like Birmingham's. In Glasgow the women students of the University have founded a settlement, somewhat on the lines of the institution started in Southwark, fifteen years ago. The Glasgow settlement appears to be the first of the kind in Scotland. Frenchwomen are taking to the medical career., And side by side with them are young lady students from Russia. Of eighty students in the Medical School, Paris, one-third are Russian' the "greater proportion of these being Israelites." "The first woman to enter the law school of Par was Madame Petit, who is a Russian. The only woman in France ever allowed in the School of Mines is a Russian....At the Sorbonne there are a number of Russian woman who were not at liberty to pursue their studies at home." The section in Germany is noteworthy. Here it is stated that "with every fresh term the number of girl students at Berlin University increases with astonishing rapidity. There are now in itnearly six hundred lady students, as against 440 a year ago. Dr. Elsa Neumann is he first lady physician of Berlin University. The University of Breslau has just produceed the first German lady dentist. Another lady practitioner, Dr. Vonder Leyen, has been appointed physician to the employees of the Berlin Tramway Association. Fraulein Magdalene Meub is the firstlady chemist in Germany. In Prince Bismarck's opinion woman's sole business and career was to be a "good housewife." The women's movement would have shocked him.

IN "Merrie England," the new opera at the Savoy we are taken back to the days of Good Queen Bess when ruffs and morris dances were in fashion ; when gentlemen were extravagantly dressed in silks and satins, andladies encircled themselves with monstreus "cages" or artificial hips—absurdities of fashion which have been sheer impossibilities had flrts and tube railways been in vogue, and whose eccentric effect was intensified by the extremely long, narrow stays into which feminine waists were compressed. May Day at Windsor is a brilliant scene, introducing the crowning of the May Queen, who, in the person of Miss Joan Keddie, is garlanded with red and white flowers and robed in a soft white skirt and creamy yellow bodice made with a double collar and strapped across the front over a white chemisette. Queen Elizabeth, in all her glory of hip pads and neck-frills is represented by Miss Rosina Brandram—a fiery picture in blood-red dress and flaming wig, with loose strands of hair flowing over her shoulder is. Her gown of red brocade is heavily worked with gold and silver thread in a bold design, and is edged with gold galon. The skirt opens in front over a petticoat of cloth of gold, and the sleeves are slashed to show unders of cloth of gold richly jewelled. Strings of pearls fall over the front of the deep-pointed corsage, the neck of which is completed by a high collar of jewelled lace, backed by a yet larger collar of gold-spangled filigree, quite winglike in effect, and suspended from which is a veil of gold-striped white gauze. Elizabeth's vanity is gratified by a small mirror hanging from a waist-cord; and her head is regally crowned with red velvet and gold, with pendant jewels while more jewels blaze on her gauntlet gloves. As Bessie Throckmorton, the Queen's Maid of Honour Miss Agnes Fraser justifies her title of "the prettiest maid in the country." In her simple grey dress, trimmed with satin ribbon, and carrying a posy of spring flowers, she looks exquisitely delicate. Her skirt is very wide and plain, and is gathered, after the fashion of the period into a tight-fitting corsage, laced down the front and cut straight across the breast showing above a white tucked chemisette with a Vandyke collar puffed sleeves to the wrists have Vandyke cuffs. A coquettish little beefeater cap, with marabout feathers, finishes the costume worn by Elizabeth's namesake rival in the affections of Sir Walter Raleigh. In a later act Miss Fraser wears, with the same grey dress a long cloak to match, lined with soft white silk. Her Court gown is of white and gold brocade, with low bodice and Elizabethan collar. A hat of grey velvet is relieved by a tuft of white feathers at the right side.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

The Portion of Labour, by Mary E. Wilkins, Illustrated, Bell's Indian and Colonial Library. A very carefully worked out detailed picture of life in a manufacturing town in America. The interest centres in the development of a girl under the hard conditions of an employee's life. There are many touches which impress "one as autobiographical; and the description the of emotional and spiritual side of the characters is peculiarly American; e.g. "In all growth there is emulation and striving for precedence between the spiritual and the physical, and this very emulation may determine the rate of progression of the whole . . . The flame of her striving spirit made everything full of unread meaning." Again, "suddenly from those heights of the primitive and the eternal upon which a child starts, and where she still lingered, she saw her future before her, shining with new lights, and a wonderful conviction of bliss to come was over her. It was that conviction which comes at times to all unconquered souls, and which has the very essence of truth in it, since it overleaps the darkness of life that lies between them and that bliss." The "New England Conscience" also comes in: "There is a taint in the New England blood," says the wealthy lady to the heroine Ellen, "and you have it and must fight it. It is a suspicion of the motives of a good deed which will often poison all the good effect from it . . . I suppose I have it." A further characteristic may be mentioned, viz., the dependence of social limitations on wealth and personal abilties alone; all other class distinctions being non-existent. This is a fact taken for granted by the author and not emphasized at all, but all the more striking to the unaccustomed reader. Altogether a truth telling story, with a strike and some murders, although for the most part domely; the seasons play suitable parts in the setting and finally in a beautiful grove of oaks and birches, all the couples are happily suited. The title is explained in the moral at the very end.

Tregarthen's Wife, a Cornish story, by Fred M. White, Bells Indian and Colonial Library. In an out-of-the-world island of the Cornish coast, still governed by the Tregarthens as for centuries past under quaint precedent and custom, with fisherfolk and very smart young American ladies for actors in the scene; a wreck, a strike, a famine, a blizzard, many narrow escapes from death, make up a series of surprising developments, until the beautiful heiress has captured the King, and the oppressed and starving domain blossoms as the rose. The story is fresh and romantic, full of humour and delightful situations.

Light from the East, being selections from the Teachings of the Buddha with an introduction by Edith Ward, and a Foreword by Annie Besant. A very small volume in a decorated stamped paper binding comes to us under this title, as a number of a verses called "Life and Light," books published by G. Bell and Sons. It contains, to quote from the Foreword "some of the gems of the teachings of the Buddha . . . gathered out of the rich mines he bequeathed to humanity, and presented as a necklace of brilliants, for him to wear who tests. Herein may a man find rules for daily living, and counsels to guide him through life's many problems . . . Hereby, 'if he can live it,' may he win to peace." The italics are not in the book, but that "if" is so crucial a matter that it deserves emphasizing. The introduction is an adoring appreciation of the Buddha, in which the writer borrows for his worship the use of capitals for his titles and even for pronouns referring to him. The chapters are mostly headed by quotations from the Bible to indicate the fading thought. In chapter IX. the compiler's enthusiasm carries her over a striking contrast typical of the book, between the Buddhist and Christian Scriptures quoted. The former give precepts against depreciating others of differing creeds and sects. The heading only gives reasonable motives for forbearing, "for the body is not one member but many," and "there are differences of administrations, but one Lord." A summary of Buddhism from the pen of a Japanese Buddhist priest is appended and an occasional note of commendation, otherwise the sayings are not spoilt by comment, and might with advantage have been longer and more numerous. The contents on the whole are over refined and do not sufficiently support the title.

An Album, interesting to every one connected with Winchester College, past or present, is just published by Messrs. Gale and Polden and costs one shilling. The views include twenty-three of different aspects of the College, many of its rooms, its hall, courts, museum, chapel, and cloisters. Besides these there are pictures of the Masters and the Masters' houses, of the pupils at football, or cricket, the college rifle corps, the golf links, and many other phases of Winchester College life.

The Universities Commission have begun their sittings at Simla, and are considering the evidence collected during their tours preliminary to the drafting of the report.

At a meeting of the Bombay Corporation yesterday afternoon Colonel Mayne, while expressing regret that his use of the word "tamper" during the discussion in the Corporations Coronation Adress at the previous meeting had given offence, repudiated the idea that he had intended to use the word in an offensive sense.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywh

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT PANCHGANI.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE CHILDREN.

A Panchgani correspondent writes:—Musical entertainments are great events in the idyllic life of quiet Panchgani and they deserve all the more praise when their success is entirely due to local effort. The readers of the "Bombay Gazette" have heard ere now of St. Joseph's Convent in Panchgani, its healthy situation, able direction by the Daughters of the Cross, etc., etc. But the invitation to the last entertainment mentioned great improvements, recently made to increase the comfort of the boarders, and it was to defray the expenses incurred, that the concert was given by the pupils.

The number of guests present was greater than ever before. Amongst them were the Revd. Fathers Durach, Wallrath, Boese, Degen, Doctor Fearn, the Superintendent of the station with family; Mrs. Gough; Dr. and Mrs. Aitken, Mr. D. Bennett. Superintendent of the Crawford Market of Bombay and family; Mrs. Higgins, and Mrs. Stephanides.

The guests could judge for themselves the value and merit of the improvements. Two spacious covered verandahs had been floored with garlic tiles of an appropriate pattern and served on the occasion, the one for a modest fancy bazaar and the other for the entertainment. Part of one verandha had been partitioned off as a domestic chapel. The new floor is of far richer design than that of the Corridor, the paintings on the wall are simple indeed, but in good taste, and the altar is always fragrant with fresh flowers The verandah and other portions of the house have also been provided with a second ceiling, which greatly contributes to the coolness of the house. Besides this, two parlours have been set apart and furnished for parents visiting their children.

Miss Beatrix Foard and Lessie de Vida opened the entertainment with a Grand Gallop by W. Ganz. The two young ladies, together with Miss Kittie Smith were responsible for most of the accompaniments which followed, and their teachers have good reason to be proud of the remarkable proficiency of their pupils. The spectators, then were treated to a scene from the schoolroom in which Bessie Bland showed with a vengeance that she knew how to exchange her usual role as pupil for the extraordinary one of a teacher. The trio given next, was perhaps even more appreciated, because of the picturesque gipsy dresses of the performers, than because of the union of banjo with Mandoline and piano. The chief item of the entertainment was a short drama in four scenes entitled "Old Poz" because of the outrageous positiveness of the chief character (Miss Bessie Bland.) A poor man (Miss Clara Kalaumses) had lost his whole wealth, two pounds hidden in his tobacco box. Justice Headstrong will never admit that a thief would steal the money and not the box. Meanwhile the amiable little daughter of the judge (Hope Dwyer) is robbed of her jewelry by a Magpie, and naturally suspects the birds to have also carried off the money. The judge in ignorance of the nature of the culprit insists on his being brought before the bar. The magpie is produced to the intense amusement of the audience, but Justice Headstrong remains "positive" that no "man" would have ever stolen the money without the box. The chief merit of the performance, was the clear and correct pronunciation of all the performers. The little servant (Master Jackie Grant) and a talkative landlady of the inn (Miss Jeanette Hamilton) deserve special mention for the intelligence with which they interpreted their role. Long and hearty applause rewarded the youthful amateurs.

Again the curtain rises and a huge negress stands in all the pride and circumstance of numberless highly coloured garments before the astonished audience, whilst the choir sings without ceasing "Look at Dinah." No invitation to that effect was needed, only many eyes were dim with tears of genuine merriment. Miss Blanche Rodricks "took the cake" as it was put by the children whose favourite she is. Then came the charming contrast of "Fairy Revels" to look at. There was a whole galaxy of children dressed with consumate taste, their airy tarletine cloaks and fairy wings and crowns rising and following in cadence to the measured steps which their queen guided. The great satisfaction caused by the entertainment was best evidenced by a general rush of the audience to the bazar to buy sweets for the young performers and to offer the good sister some kind of compensation for the entertainment which had evidently cost them much patient instruction. Entertainments are not always reliable tests of education; but when pupils, one and all understand the role they have to play, when by intelligent action and gesture they redouble the pleasure which a clear and distinct pronunciation affords, one cannot help reflecting, that other branches of general instruction must likewise be well attended to. Another thing that must have struck the most superficial observer, was the healthy appearance of all the children. Panchgani is the young folks paradise. Says the "Gazeteer":—"Considered as a sanitarium, Panchgani stands almost unrivalled. With a temperature like that of Mahableshwar it has the eminent advantage over that charming health resort of being comfortably habitable throughout the year. The climate is cool, salubrious and comparatively dry. It is excellently adapted for both adults and children, but for child- especially it is unsurpassed in India.

The Revd. M. Durach, S. J., the popular chaplain of Panchgani who presided at the entertainment wished progress and prosperity to St. Joseph's Convent and appealed to its well wishers for generous support.

SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY.

The nineteenth annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, 8, Forbes Street, the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the director's report:—

The directors have the pleasure of submitting to the shareholders the audited balance sheet and the abstract of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1901. In doing this they are glad to say that, as anticipated in the last report, result of the working of the past year shows a balance to the credit of Rs. 1,07,032-2-2 including Rs. 16,767-3-4 brought over from previous year. In September last an interim dividend of Rs. 15 per share was paid absorbing the sum of Rs 30,000 leaving for present disposal a balance of Rs. 77,03-22-2 which your directors recommended to be appropriated as follows:—To be written off for depreciation of buildings. Rs. 5,000; to be written off for depreciation of machinery Rs. 25,000; to be written off depreciation of tools. Rs. 2,000. To be carried to insurance fund account Rs. 1,000; to be carried to outstanding debt guarantee fund account Rs. 5,000; to be paid to the shareholders by way of a dividend of Rs. 15 per share on 2,000 shares, free of income tax, Rs. 30,000; total Rs. 68,000; and the balance of Rs. 9,032-2-2 to be carried to next year's account. During the year under report your directors have ordered out 6 Flat Dressing Frames, 3 Gassing Frames and a few Jacquards at the aggregate value of about Rs. 19,000. The company's property consisting of buildings, machinery and stock of raw and manufactured goods is insured against fire for Rs. 16,25,000. Your directors regret to say that Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit has resigned his seat on the board owing to ill health. In his place Mr. S. E. Shellim has been appointed a director. And Mr. J. Ownes having left for England, Mr. H. Solomon has been appointed a director in his place. These appointments will have to be confirmed. The retiring members of the board, by rotation Messrs. Dayabay Tapidas and Vijbhucandas Atmaram but they are he board by retation are however eligible for re-election. The meetting will have to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fixtheir remuneration.

The report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 15 per share, free of income tax, was declared for the half year ending 31st December 1901. The appointment made by the board of Mr. S. E. Shellim and Mr. H. Solomonias directors of the company was confirmed Messrs. Dayabhai Tapadas and Vijbhucandas Atmaram, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Jamnadas Parmanandas and Fardoonjee Ardasir Cursetjee were appointed auditors for the year ending 31st December 1902, with a remuneration of Rs 125 each. The best thank of the meeting were accorded to the chairman, directors, secretaries and treasurers, mill manager and other officers of the company for their management of the company's affair. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Coughs Relieved Instantly.—Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is a Safe and Reliable cure for Coughs, Colds Asthma Bronchitis, Influenza, and all Lung Troubles. For the past 78 years it has been the popular remedy, always giving immediate relief. Purchasers of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed should be careful to see the well-known Trade-Mark, "Lion, Net and Mouse," on each wrapper. Of all Chemists and Stores.

AMERICAN LIFE AT THE PRESENT DAY.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Maguire seized the crank of a telephone which apparently led to police headquarters, and turned the handle savagely.

Where's the chief? Send the chief to the phone at once. Look here, chief—that you? How about Monro, found at Oswald Street Station? What! Resisted arrest? Resisted hell! I know the man. Haven't your damned ruffiansany brains but what they can club out of another man's head? You know I won't have that sort of thing; and it isn't the first time. Now, you act at once. Dismiss every scullion there. Arrest the captain and everyone who raised a club, and see that they are railroaded where they belong. What? It's Maguire, that's who it is, and don't make any mistake about it either. Oh! I don't want any apologies. You jump, that's all, and have those men in the cells within half an hour."

That Mr. Barr does not in the least exaggerate is proved by the case of Mr. James McAuliffe, which is faintly stirring the curiosity of New York at the present moment. McAuliffe gave evidence against a policeman a few weeks ago. He was subsequently discovered dying in the streets. It is stated that as he left the witness-box and passed through the court crowded with scowling policemen, he was heard to mutter. "They will kill me for this." Which, of course, was what they actually did. "Clubbed to death in a police cell, and then thrown out to die in the street," in his poor widow's opinion; and no sane person would doubt the truth or reasonableness of this theory for a single moment.

However, not all the book is given up to Tammany. There are many descriptions of town and country which are exceedingly picturesque, and nothing could be prettier than Mr. Barr's picture of the city of Ann Arbor, the home of the State University of Michigan.

In the immediate foreground lay embowerd amid vivid green a town whose loveliness, with its polychromatic background, seemed more like an exaggerated theatre spectacle than a specimen of quite country scenery. The broad carmine disc of the setting sun was sharply cut by the great dome of the university buildings, giving the effect of a shapely cameo environed with crimson. From the tall square pile supporting the lofty dome, which bore a striking resemblance to St. Petter's in Rome, projected on either side the college wings, giving to the whole edifice a stately and dignified appearance. Various departments of scholarly activity were housed in structures that formed a cluster round the domed rotunda, scattered here and there with little regard to symmetrical arrangement. From this educational core the town radiated in all directions, every avenue double-lined with trees, roofs peeping above the sea of foliage which circled the whitish college houses as the green periphery of Damascus surrounds the snow-like minarets of that ancient capital. The silver ribbon of a river ran past the town, and as far as the eye could see lay a rolling country, smiling like a garden.

NEW YORK HARBOUR.

A description such as this comes as a revelation to the ordinary Englishman, who imagines the States to be the prosaic and utilitarian abode of a people sodden with unimaginative commercialism.

Readers cannot rise from the perusal of "The Victors" without a distinct sense of gain. For they have gained a knowledge of much of which otherwise they might have remained ignorant. They are confronted with a very shady side of American city life, but they are amply compensated with vivid glimpses of delightful women and brave, strong men; and these glimpses are as actual and as real as the hideous nightmares of Tammany and its tyrannies, in the sweeping sway of which, without a doubt, Mr. Robert Barr has taken his full share.

ABKARI OFFICER'S CHARGE.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Karsandas Chabildas disposed of the notice matter in which one Pandoo Vishram charged Messrs. Bomonji N. Parekh and E. Maclean, Abkari Officers, with causing mischief in his house in the Doorgadevi Street on the 18th April last. The complaint was that both the accused rushed into the house of the complainant and asked him to show them the place where the landlord of the chawl had secreted a quantity of country liquor. Both the accused by entering the house of the complainant with their shoes on, had damaged his food both cooked and uncooked and had even upset the nitch of his god and defiled it, in spite of his protests. His Worship in disposing of the matter said that section 35 of the Abkari Act Clause B, empowered an Abkari Officer to search any building, etc., in which he had reason to believe that liquor or any intoxicating drug was kept. If the respondents had therefore exercised their powers and made a search, he failed to see how they committed the offence of mischief. It appeared from Pandu's evidence that no Punch was called in his room at the time of the search. Under Section 28 of the Abkari Act the searches have to be made according to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Proceedure. But the absence of a Punch in his opinion, did not make the respondents liable to be charged for mischief or criminal tresspass, as they were both conducting the search in the exercise of their duties. He therefore discharged the notice and dismissed the complaint.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 1.

For London.

Arabia s—16 dhocras cotton, Ralli Brothers; 91 cwt ivory, E Passia; 210 cwt myrabollams, A Khimjee.

Olympia s—10 hogsheads chutney, F Nowrojee; 6 cases carpets, brassware, &c, F P Bhumgara; 7 bales carpets and 15 cases nutmegs, K B Sajun; 28 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 77 cwt ramputree, J Ramjee; 112 cwt dry ginger, A C E Motiwala.

For Liverpool.

Evangeline s—100 bales hemp, H Govindjee.

For New York.

Olympia s—10 bales carpets and 35 bundles moong matting, S J Tellery and Co; 8 bundles carpets, 13 bundles moong matting and 8 cases brassware, F P Bhumgara.

For Boston.

Olympia s—26 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co.

For Hull.

Newlyn s—5,945 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

Torridge s—12,037 cwt cottonseed, G Madhowjee; 2,000 cwt myrabollams, V Valjee; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Amsterdam.

Manaton s—6,000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Rostock s—8,000 cwt linseed and 8,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Hamburg.

Rostock s—1,155 bales cotton, 2,000 cwt castorseed, 2,000 cwt rapeseed, 10,000 cwt linseed and 1,400 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Adana s—2,002 cwt rapeseed, N Sundarjee and Co; 850 cwt poppyseed and 3,000 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okeil; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, D Balcrishna and Co; 3.0 bales cotton waste, P Heerjee and Co.

Annie s—100 bales hemp, D Balcrishna and Co; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 200 bales hemp, C Purout and Co; 200 bales hemp, H Govindjee.

For Dunkirk.

Orwell s—1,000 cwt poppyseed and 1,996 cwt rapeseed, J Fachiri; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt poppyseed and 2,000 cwt linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

Waudby s—3,220 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Kobe.

Nankin s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros: 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 300 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currance and Co; 200 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 500 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 300 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha 300 bales cotton, C Macdonald and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

"Truth" hears that the Surgeon on the Staff of the Viceroy of India has recently been black-balled at the "Rag," in accordance with what seems to be the established practice of the Club. The writer remarks:—The insult to the R. A. M. C. in this case is specially marked, as the officer in question is an ex-Guardsman—he was at one time, if not now, a member of the Guards Club—and a most popular man, who has served on the Staff of two successive viceroys. I hear that the committee of the club strongly disapprove of this black-balling, which is the work of an insignificant clique, and it is much to be desired that some steps should be taken to put a stop to a practice which is unpatriotic as well as ungentlemanly. In ordinary cases, the question whether a particular individual shall or shall not be admitted to a club is the private affair of the members; but this is not the case of an individual, but of a whole class. When a systematic attempt is made by a leading service club to exclude a certain class of officers, who are eligible for membership under the club rules, and when this attempt is intended to signify that a large body of men holding the King's commission are not to be recognised as officers for the purpose of club membership, the matter becomes one of general public interest.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 1.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt W F Newnham, I S C, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept with effect from the 26th March.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F B P Lory, M A Oxon, to be Tutor and Guardian to the young Chiefs of Jamkhandi, Jath Miraj (Junior) and Mudhol during the absence of Capt H W Berthon on leave, or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A L M Wood, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Jawhar, from the date of departure on leave of Mr J P Orr, I C S, until further orders.

Capt G Warneford has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty.

Capt T A F R Oldfield, acting Second Asst Political Resident, Aden, has been granted one month and fourteen days' privilege leave combined with one month's leave as a Famine concession, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Badrudin Tyabji resumed charge of the office of Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 21st April in the forenoon.

Mr J E Down, Inspr-Genl of Police, Bombay Presidency, has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension for four months of the furlough granted to him in Govt Notification No 1674, dated the 13th March 1901.

The Govr in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorise A'zam Umabhai Jethabhai, Mahalkari, petha Gogha in the district of Ahmedabad, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

The Govr in Council is pleased, under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to invest Mr G A Thomas, I C S, Asst Collr, and Magistrate of the second class in the dist of Bijapur, with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to commit for trial (Sec 206).

Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarvadi, Judge Small Cause Court, Ahmedabad, held charge of the Civil duties of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, in addition to his own, from the 13th Jan to the 12th Feb 1902, both days inclusive.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to invest Rao Bahadur Shivaram Sadashiv Bhide, acting Huzur Dept Collector and Magistrate of the first clas in the district of Nasik, with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to require security for good behaviour Sec 110. Power to order released convicts to notify residence Sec 565 1.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to invest Mr L C Swifte, I C S, Asst Collector and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Poona, with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes Sec 407.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Lieut C C Murison, Indian Medical Service, all the powers conferred by the said Code on a Magistrate of the first class in regard to cases generally in the local area included within the limits of that portion of the B B & C I Railway, and of the premises thereof, which lies between, and includes, the Palej Railway Station and the Mahi River.

Mr J A Wallinger, sub pro tem Asst Supt of Police, Thar and Parker, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty seven days to be followed by leave on medical certificate for six months and three days with effect from the 25th April 1902 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Under Sec 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Rao Saheb Muljibhai Kalidas, Mamlatdar, taluka Mater, and Magistrate of the second class in the district of Kaira, to pass sentences of whipping.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Kashinath Sakharam Barsode, late a Round Guard in the Poona Forest Division, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Bhau Anant Asiekar alias Kulkarni, late a Range Forest Officer in the Sholapur Div, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Mr W F Jardine, Asst Collector of Salt Revenue, Ratnagiri Range, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough for twenty-one months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer, with effect from the date of Mr L S Osmaston's return to duty from 29 day's privilege leave, Mr Dinkar Narayan Damle, acting Extra Asst Conservor of Forests, fourth grade, Northern Circle, to the Central Circle, and Mr Ganesh Sakharam Hinge, Extra Asst Consvr of Forests, first grade, Central Circle, to the Northern Circle.

Mr A C Robinson, L C E, Extra Asst Convr of Forests first grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Sind Circle, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough for three months from or after 1st May.

Rao Bahadur Raghunath Wasudev Dashputre, Huzur Deputy Collector, Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Rao Bahadur Vasudev Ramchandra Patvardhan, Huzur Account Officer, Poona, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month.

Rao Bahadur Raghavendra Shamrao Baitmangalkar, Dist Depy Collr, Bijapur, is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Kishinchand Mulram to act as sixth grade Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr T H Marston, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Balal Bhide to act as Dist Depy Collector, Bijapur, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Raghavendra Shamrao Baitmangalkar on leave or pending further orders; and Rao Saheb Shantavirapa Virsanga a Mensinkai to act as Dist Depy Collector, Kolaba, vice Rao Bahadur K B Bhide and pending the return of Rao Bahadur Raghavendra Pandurang Bengiri from leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Metharam Deumal Jagtiani to act as Extra Asst Consvr of Forests, fourth grade, in the Sind Circle during the absence of Mr A C Robinson, L C E, on leave or pending further orders.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R A E Castle, Dist Supt of Police, Burma, on Famine duty in the Panch Mahals Dist, was granted privilege leave of absence for fifteen days with effect from the 18th Dec 1901.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander G S Hewett, R I M, Asst Port Officer, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for sixty days.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E R Powell, Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, acted as Senior Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, in addition to his own duties, from the 8th to the 13th March 1902, both days inclusive.

In modification of the orders contained in Govt Notification No. 1136, dated the 25th Feb 1902, Major B B Grayfoot, I M S acting Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-one days in combination with furlough for one year, ten months and nine days from the afternoon of the 15th April.

Capt J K Condon, I S C, is granted furlough for one year, under Military rules, in combination with the privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days granted to him in Govt Notification No. 1322, dated the 5th March 1902.

In modification of Govt Notification No 221, dated the 12th Jan 1901, published at page 153 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," of the 17th idem, Part I, Mr Tom Drewet, Senior Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, is allowed privilege leave for one month and fifteen days in combination with leave on medical certificate for twelve months, with effect from the 30th idem.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Lieut Col W G Henderson, F R C S I, I M S, to be sub protem Civil Surgeon, Poona, vice Lieut Col J P Greany, M D, I M S; Major J G Hojel, M B, B S, I M S, to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second Dist, and Marine Surgeon, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut Col Henderson, and during the absence of Lieut Col R J Baker, M D, I M S; Capt T Jackson, M B, I M S, to act as Supt. Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, in addition to his own duties; Major M A T Collie, M B, C M, I M S, to be sub pro tem Presidency Surgeon, Third Dist, and in medical charge of the Common Prison, House of Correction and Byculla Schools, vice Lieut Col Henderson Lieut Col J P Barry, M B, I M S, continuing to act; and Lieut Col K S Nariman I M S, to be sub pro tem Civil Surgeon, Nasik, vice Major Collie.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 2nd May, 1902.

1 Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once.

2. It is notified for information that the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Rifle Association Prizes, which have not yet been paid, can be had on application at Head-Quarters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1902.

1. Lieutenant-Colonel Louis P Russell, having returned leave, assumes the Command of Corps from the 1st instant.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who is staying at his son's house at Prince's-gate, has not gone to England with any more trusts up his sleeve. He is there for a holiday, as he was last year, and after a brief stay in town will run across to Paris, and probably from thence to the South of France. Not that Mr. Morgan will wholly lay aside the cares of business during his stay; he has a number of "little things" to negotiate, among which the acquisition of more than one Academy picture may, it is believed, be included.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION AND DR MACDONALD.

A meeting of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last night, in the hall of the Association to bid farewell to Dr. D. MacDonald who was first the secretary and three times the President of the Association and who leaves India for good by to-morrow's mail. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen and Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, presided. The chairman in stating the object of the meeting alluded to the valuable services rendered by Dr. MacDonald to the Association from its very establishment and thought that he would be missed by no one more than the Association.—Mr. Aitken in addressing the meeting observed that like great men Dr. MacDonald would leave behind him something, which would remind them of him every day. Dr. MacDonald had brought to bear on every question connected with the Association, his kindness, geniality and earnestness. They all wished him a cordial welfare and a good time in his own land.—Mr. Owen was the next speaker. He alluded to the great and never failing interest, evince by Dr. MacDonald throughout his connection with the Association and experience and knowledge he brought to bear on the discussion of assembly the He had set a noble example which they must follow:—Mr. King in course of his remarks said that they were losing good many of the members, who had taken active part in the work of the Association, and especially medical gentlemen, four of whom were going to leave one after the other, Dr. Mac Donald and the late Mr. Henry Condor were the oldest members who helped the Institution from its infancy not only in pecuniary matters but in all other ways.

Dr. MacDonald said his heart was so much affected by the grateful and extremely kind way in which the several members had referred to the services that he had been able to give to the association. In old days they used to hold meetings at various places and presented the work of the Association in a most enthusiastic and migorons fashion Meetings were held in docks and harbours and the most interesting audience attending them was sailors. It was a hand and hot work but the late Mr. Condor was equal to the task. The most predominent feeling of one leaving India would be that he had been able to do little for those around him and he advised young men that in they wished to render any service to the Association.—christian in name and christian in its object—this was the time of their life to take it up in earnest.

On behalf of the meeting, the President tld Dr. Mac Donald

A SNAKE STORY.

Writing in the annual report of the Ludhiana Mission, Mrs. S. E. Wenton describes the work of the Delhi Gate Dispensary at Lahore, and tells the following story:—Recently village woman about 50 years old came in with a younger companion who was the narrator of a story. "Three years ago she was bitten by a snake" began the story. "It could not have been very poisonous," I remarked cheerfully. Ignoring my remark the young woman went on, "and every year it comes and bites her again." On the same day I asked. "Yes, on the same day," she replied, "now the poison has got into her system and makes her ill." I am afraid Dr. Marston did not find the proper antidote for they did not come again. (Since writing the above I have learned that this does happen and is not imaginary as I supposed. A medical man of experience has had more than one similar case; and believe the patient to be charmed by the snake, and not only to submit to be bitten but actually to desire it.)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 22nd ultimo, A letter was read from Mr. A. Abercrombie, resigning his seat on the Board and expressing his regret at being unable to serve any longer on it.

The following Resolution was passed:—The Trustees receive with regret the intimation of Mr. A. Abercrombie's resignation, and desire to express their high appreciation of the valuable service and cordial assistance he has rendered to the Board, for the period of over five years, during which he was a member.

UNCLAIMED VESSELS.

The Acting Traffic Manager, wrote recommending that the unclaimed vessels, lying on the Port Trust Estate for over two months, might under the provisions of Sections 64 and 65 of the Port Trust Act, be now advertised for sale in the "Government Gazette," and then sold against the charges due. The list of vessels above referred to was seventeen in number, and the fees due against them amounted to Rs. 134-2-0.

It was decided to follow the usual procedure.

FACILITIES FOR THE DESPATCH OF GOODS.

The Acting Docks Superintendent, wrote, recommending in order to proper encouragement to the despatch by rail from the Docks of the small lots of goods that cannot be loaded up in the transit sheds, that five bays of the north end of the rail-borne goods-shed, Victoria Dock, be fenced off from the rest of the shed to enable the enclosure to be converted into a Depot; also that some roof ventilators and three or four windows in the north face be fitted, as the shed is excessively hot during the day.

The Engineer, submitted estimates of the probable cost of the works amounting to, Rs. 924.

The works were sanctioned.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

—	For week ending 18th Apr 1902.	Total from 1st to 18th Apr 1902.	For week ending 18th Apr 1901.	Total from 1st to 18th Apr 1901.
Vessels piloted into harbour	21	59	19	53
Do out of „ ..	28	63	26	64
Do transported	14	39	11	34
Do attended to	...	3	1	4
Do warped	...	1	...	2

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 1st March 1902, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week..........	5,000	10,000	...	15,000
Or per mile of Railway	35	71	...	106
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	28,764	1,29,136	119	1,58,019
Total for 2 weeks ...	33,764	1,39,136	119	1,73,019
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year......	5,184	18,041	707	23,932
Per mile of Ry. do.	37	128	5	170
Total to corresponding date do. ...	37,776	1,27,195	1,807	1,66,778

Decrease for the week.................. Rs. 8,932
Increase to date 6,241

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1902-03..................	16,500,000
2 Rmitted from 1st April 1902 to 19th April 1902	970,992
3 Balance to be remitted from 20th April 1902 to 31st March 1903	15,529,008

The capture of King and the thousand me by a force of 100 soldiers sounds rather a tall order, but they do some remarkable deeds in the Niger territory. It would seem, however, that Mahomadan authority in that part of the world rested upon a somewhat broken reed, and the whole trancation has a Gilbertian air. Kontagora itself is a large town, some where about 300 miles north of the junction of the Niger and Benue Rivers, and in the centre of the Niger territory. It belonged to one of the many House States which acknowledged the protectorate of the Royal Niger Company in 1885. Altogether Mr. Joseph Thomson arranged som 300 separate treaties with the various Kings and Chiefs tributary to the two great Fulah Sultans of Sokoto and Gando, but the tie which binds these semi-indepent tribes to the ruling power is naturally very slender, and the tribesmen are liable to get out of hand at any moment.

The annual report of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce shows that the trade of the port in 1901 was the largest on record, the combined exports and imports being valued at 2 1-2 crores of ruppees more than the previous highest record (18 crores in 1898). It is worth noticing that the value of the sugar imports has risen from 74 lakhs in 1897 to over one crore last year.

HERE THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Portland prison, now known in professional circles as The Farm, dates from 1848-9. The first Royal visitor it ever had entered its gates on July 25 in the latter year. He was then Prince Albert. H.R.H. had gone to Portland upon other business—that of starting the Portland breakwater. The foundation of this great work of national defence, writes the local descriptive reporter, was commenced by Prince Albert, on Wednesday, by depositing the first stone of the breakwater which is to convert Portland Roads into a harbour of refuge, approachable in all winds by the largest English fleet. The foundation-stone was laid by simply dropping it into the sea from the huge iron hooks which griped (sic) and held it.

The enormous mass, which weighed fourteen tons, fell with a booming plunge of most imposing grandeur. Until I called the sentence, I used to think that Pleaceman X.'s utterance of some fifteen months later, when the present Duke of Connaught was born:—

Behold the boomin cannings roar,

was unapproachable. Now, I am not sure that the Weymouth descriptive reporter has not the best of it.

After the imposing grandeur of the booming plunge, Prince Albert inspected the system of convict discipline established in the Isle of Portland. He was critical, as he was in all things, but it appears to have met with his approval. Indeed, the authority already quoted pronounces it at once salutary to the prisoners, and beneficial to the State. For, he points out, the labour of constructing the prodigious works which are to form the harbour will be done for nothing.

The Rhodesian bequest of £100,000 "to my old College, Oriel College, Oxford University," is unique in the history of benefactions of this kind. Adam de Brome, Bishop Burghash, Provost Blencowe, and Provost Carter ought to have something to say to an alumnus of this sort when they foregather with him in the Elysian Fields. It was De Brome and Burghash who got the reversion of Queen Eleanor's message, La Oriole, conferred upon what was then De Brome's College of St. Mary. Provost Blencowe gave a matter of £1,300 towards re-building, Provost Carter bequeathed the College his whole residuary estate, and endowed the Provostship with the living of Purley.

But, since La Oriole first called itself Oriel, 635 years ago, benefactors can hardly be said to have, run into sensational figures. Provost Carter's sister, Mrs. Ludwell, founded a couple of exhibitions and left an estate in Kent to provide for their perpetuation. Four other exhibitions were endowed by a Duke of Beaufort, whom, find recorded as Henry, fourth Duke. The fourth Duke of Beaufort however, was Charles Noel, and he was a "Unive." man. The Oriel Beaufort was Henry, fifth duke, born in 1744, matriculated October 18, 1760, and made a D. C. L. July 7, 1763. He got the Barony of Botetourt called out of abeyance in his favour, was K. G. 1786, and married Admiral Boscawen's youngest daughter, who survived him twenty-five years, and when she died, in 1828, had seen nearly fourscore of her descendants of the name of Somerset.

Edward, fifth and last Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh County Warwick, of the creation of 1643, was another Oriel benefactor. He left the College his library. The fact that he was found to be a lunatic, on August 7, 1774, some twelve years before effect could be given to his testamentary dispositions, does not seem to have invalidated the bequest. Indeed, his bequest rather seems to invalidate the finding.

The eighty-fourth anniversary of the birth of his Majesty of Denmark, Christian IX., almost coincided with the death of the Special Missioner to Copenhagen in 1863, the troublous year in which, on November 15, King Christian ascended the throne. Things, then, were considerably out of order in the State of Denmark. The Royal house had come to an end with Frederick VII. But another descendant of Christian III. was Hans, first Duke of Sounderburg (1564), and from him derived the Ducal House of Augustenburg, and the Ducal House of Glucksburg. The former was represented, in 1863 by Prince Frederick of Augustenburg and the latter by Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg.

In conformity with the Treaty of London of 1852, and with the Danish Law of Succession of July 21, 1853, it was he on whom the Danish Crown devolved, on the decease of Frederick VII. But, on November 16, Prince Frederick of Augustenburg claimed the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, albeit his claim thereto had been barred by a previous arrangement; and, forthwith, the fat was in the fire. The English Government volunteered its good offices—the King of Denmark was the father of the Princess of Wales. Endeavour was made to get the Constitution of November, by which, as Germany alleged, Schleswig had been incorporated with Denmark by a breach of good faith, set aside. Lord Wodehouse who was then thirty-seven, was despatched to Copenhagen, with this view. His mission proved abortive and the rest happened. Wrangel entered Holstein, the Prussians occupid Schleswig. The Dannewerke was evacuated. Dybbol was stormed. The Danish troops cleared out of Jutland, and, by and by, Prince John was negotiating terms at Berlin. The Duchies were given up. The Danish frontier was "rectified," and peace was signed at Vienna, October 30, 1864.

Sir Albert de Rutzen, considers one Bank Holiday at Coronation time as much as metropolitan police magistrates can afford to give themselves, in view of the probably large number of arrests. Sir Albert is, no doubt, justified in such an anticipation. London has grown in many ways since the last Coronation, when Bank Holidays had not been instituted, and police magistrates seem to have sat as usual. In 1838, however, the number of arrests was, according to the official returns, surprising low. No less than 400,000 people, it is pointed out, came into London on Coronation Day. There was a fair in Hyde Park, covering about a third of that demesne, from the Serpentine to Grosven or Gate. It lasted four days, and the Queen herself was there on one day. Theatres were there, and taverns, and side-shows of all sorts. Mrs. Graham and Captain Currie made a balloon ascent.

At night all the playhouses were open free of charge, and there were pyrotechnic display sin the Green Park. And yet such excellent order appears to have been maintained that, according to the H.C, report above referred to, only twenty people were taken to the stations. Of these, seven were for picking pockets, twelve for gambling, and one for a felony committed some time ago. A hundred children were lost, but all were eventually restored to their owners. And only two deaths occurred: a patriotic gentlemen died of apoplexy in a dancing-booth, and another was killed by a coping-stone in Marylebone-lane. But this latter casualty was due to the fact that Marylebone-lane is not adapted to the descent of balloons, and that Mrs. Graham and Captain Currie hat inadvertently descended there, and had brought the coping-stone with them.

Lord St. Levan, who has been receiving his Majesty at St. Michaels Mount, helps to perpetuate the memory of no less than three saints in his name, style and title—St. Aubyn, St. Levan, and St. Michael. He is the son of Sir Edward St. Aubyn, first Bart. of the new creation of 1866. The former creation became extinct on the death of Sir John, fifth Bart. of that creation, August 10, 1839. Sir Edward married a daughter of General William Knollys, who claimed to be Earl of Banbury. Of this marriage was born a son, who presently became Sir John, and who, on July 4, 1887—the year of the late Queen's Jubilee—was created Baron St. Levan, of St. Michael's Mount. There is another connection between Knollys and St. Aubyn. General Sir William Knollys, K.C.B., married, September 29, 1830, Elizabeth, daughter of the Sir John St. Aubyn, fifth baronet, above mentioned. Of this marriage was born the present Sir Francis Knollys, Private Secretary to his Majesty.

The Coronation Sermon, according to the intelligent forecaster of events before they occur, will be preached by the Bishop of London. It was the Bishop of London who preached the Coronation Sermon in 1831 and again in 1838. On the latter occasion he emphasized the sacerdotal side of the ceremony, taking his text from 8 Chron., xxiv., 31. "And the King stood in his place, and made a covenant before the Lord," &c. When Archbishop Sharp preached at Queen Anne's Coronation, the text was: "Queens shall be thy nursing mothers."

Dr. Senhouse (Carlisle), who had been Chaplain to Charles I. when Prince of Wales, was less happy and more prophetic. His text was "I will give thee a crown of life." It was, as Sancroft remarked, his own funeral sermon. "The black jaundice had so possessd him that all despaired of him, and he died soon after." Burnet's sermon before William and Mary is the only one on the record which has evoked a public demonstration of feeling. According to Macaulay "it drew loud hums" from the faithful Commons.

MR. COTTON IN ASSAM.

HIS FAREWELL SPEECH AT SHILLONG.

MR. AND MRS. COTTON were entertained at a farewell dinner by the residents of Shillog at the cluth on Monday. Mr. A. Porteous, Commissioner and Judge of the Assam Valley District, presided, and there was a large and representative company, including Mr. J. B. Fuller, Mr. Cotton's successor. The toast of the evening was proposed in felicitous terms by Mr. Porteons, and the Chief Commissioner in replying said :—

I thank you most grateful for the kind mannerly in which Mr. Porteous has proposed our health and the warm reception you have given to the toast. It is now 5 1-2 years since I came to Shillong, and during that time much has happened. I see around me at this table not more than three or four faces who were assembled together on a similar occasion to bid farewell to my predecessor. The coage of persons at and Indian hill station is always kaleidoscopic. But in the case of Shillong it is not only that the people of the station have come and gone, but the old Shillong has persited and a new Shillong has risen like a phœnix from its ruins. If the term of my administration in Assam is memorable for nothing else, it is at least worthy of mention that the great earthquake occurred during my consulship.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

There are some in this room who seared with us the terrors and anxieties of that fatal year. I have no wish to dwell upon them now, but this I will say, and all who were with us then will bear me emphatic witness, that I showed no tendency to exaggerate our difficulties or to report otherwise than with the utmost moderation the incidents of an almost indescribable calamity. Perhaps in the interests of the Province I was not wise in the assumption of this studied moderation. I shall always be grateful to Lord Elgin for the personal sympathy he showed in no unstinted measure. But, speaking generally, we received little sympathy and scant credit, official or otherwise. Let that pass. No such thought then crossed our minds. The time was one that brought out the grit there is in man, and I was and ever shall be, proud of the courage, coolness, and resoure displayed by all classes of the community, civil and military alike, at a moment when it was no disgrace to the strongest to turn pale or for the nerves of the boldest to be unstrung. The station of Shillong was levelled to the ground but with almost inconceivable rapidity it has been rebuilt, the lakes which were utterly destroyed have been repaired, and all Government buildings have been restored. This hospitable club in which we are now enjoying outselves is an entirely new, and improved structure. Look round you now, and you will see no traces of an earthquake. Our little station is renovated and more beautiful than ever, and long may it remain so! It is with the great earthquake of 1897 that my administration of Assam will always be associated. We have undergone an experince which has been given to few. For not only did we sustain the stupendous seismic disturbance of the 12th of June, but we have felt more than two thousand minor subsequent shocks. We can afford to laugh at now, and at last they are dying out. But taken as a whole, the earthquake and its consequences are incidents of unsurpassed gravity and importance. We are never likely to forget them.

AN EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE.

I think these remarks are appropriate on the present occasion when I am surrounded by my fellowworkers, to whom I owed so much at that time, and to whom I have ever since continued to be so deeply indebted. I am glad to be able to express in no faltering terms my acknowledgements to the officers of the Commission, to my subordinates generally, and especially, to my Secretaries, for the help they have at all times most loyally and faithfully accorded to me. It has been my hard lot to administer punishment, censure and rebuke—for we are none of us infallible, not even the youngest of us—and I must have appeared to you far oftener than my inclination would suggest, as a regular Rhadamanthus bestowing punishment and blame when it would have been far pleasanter to have condoned delinquencies and held my peace. I know that there is nothing more trying to the temper of a Service than a sense, whether just or unjust, that its members have been harshly treated. But I am confident that no such feeling has ever at any time been entertained among my officers, and it is no idle glorying on my part when I affirm that they have trusted in me as I have trusted in them. The Administration suffered a severe loss by Mr. Gait's reversion to Bengal. He was the pride of the Province and our loss has been Bengal's gain. But his place was most seifliciently filled by Mr. Monahan a very able and sagacious Secretary, who has been my right-hand man and to whom I am under innumerable obligations. No one can recognise more fully than I do the difficulties under which our District Officers are placed. Their position is often a most delicate one involving, as it does, the exercise of unusual firmness and tact lofty principle steadfastness of purpose and inflexible rectitude. I could not say that in al cases the high ideal demanded from them has been altogether attained. But I take this opportunity of declaring that I have nothing but admiration and gratitude for the spirit in which they have generally discharged their thankless and responsible duties. They are a fine and honourable body of men of whom a Chief Commissioner may well be proud; and they have nobly supported me, and co-operated with me during a period of trial, and often in very painful circumstances.

SOME WELL KNOWN NAMES.

Nor do I fail to recall the services they have rendered on our frontier. Nowhere in India has better work been done than on the frontier of Assam. I cannot recite without emotion the splendid roll of names—to speak of those only of my own times—who have plucked bright honour in the far-off hills, and have won renown in the subjugation and civilization of savage tribes.

First and foremost I place Robert Blair McCabe, the idol of his comrades, the most brilliant and greatest of our officers on the frontier, who perished, alas? in the eartaquake. The names of others come quickly—Henry St. Patrick Maxwell, the sympathetic and worthy successor of Sir James Johnstone, in Manipur Alexander Porteous, who has so kindly proposed our healths to-night, and who will excuse me if I say to his face that he is not only a distinguished frontier officer, but one of the most conscientious and generous hearted of men; Arthur William Davis and Albert Edward Woods, whose names are never likely to be forgotten in the Naga Hills; my old and trusty friend John Shakespear, who with indomitable enthusiasm and patience has revolutionised Lushai land; his colleague, Grauville Loch, who has done such wonders in the same country; William Magill Kennedy, now in charge of the Naga Hills; Edward Baker for many years the sucessful administrator of the Cachar Hills; and last, but not least, Francis Jack Needham, of Sadiya, to whom I am knit with a bond of friendship for thirty-three years, and who rises to my mind as I speak as the very "beau-ideal" of a frontier officer and gallant gentleman.

MR. COTTON AND THE PLANTERS.

And now I turn to other them. "Incedo per ignes suppesitos." But I cannot pass over in silence the agitation of which I have been the central figure for the past eighteen months. It has been my misfortune—or is it my fault?—that not for the first time have I been perhaps the best abused man in India. I have lately been engaged on what Philip Francis called the "dull work" of destroying old papers. But not wholly dull in my case, for it was curious to note how often, even a quarter of a century ago and from time to time since, I have been the victim of unqualified denunciation in the columns of the Press. Not for the first time have I stood forth as the champion of the oppressed. I have always been the protector of the week against the strong, and in the discharge of this duty have trod on the corns of many powerful interests. I am old enough to remember how the most illustrious of Indian officials—Sir Frederick Halliday and Sir John Peter Grant—were attacked with even greater virulence in their day for doing their duty. But time has triumphantly vindicated their reputation and I can afford to appeal to the same tribunal. In truth, I am little concerned by the inkslinging of which I have been the target. I am wanting in the feeling of resentment. I am not a good hater. That is a sign of weakness no doubt: a lack of spirit, I confess. But it so leaves me that I am not very sensibly affected by newspaper attacks. As the old Latin proverb says there can be no fight when the beating is all on one side. Any yet I cannot help asking myself—What is the foundation of this recent agitation? Is it real; and if real, what does it mean? Is it seriously suppored that I am not a friend, the best of friends indeed to the tea industry? Having claimed that few men had done more for the industry in Assam than he had by providing facilities for its extension he proceeded:—

HIS BARL AND HIS BITE.

If I have spoken plainly to offending planters, my bark has been worse than my bite; and I have been far more chary than any of my predecessors in resorting to the extreme measure of closing bad gardens to Act labour. I have devised an elagorate Colonisation scheme, of which one of the principal merits was the assistance it would have afforded to the Tea industry by the repopulation of the Province. And in season and out of season I have pressed on the Imperial Government the importance of improving local communications by means of tramways, which would, if my proposals had been carried out, have long are this connected the principal gardens all over the Province with the railway and the river. All this is, I think, a tolerable record. And is it now to be blotted out, because I am alleged to have passed in my last annual report a general condemnation of the system of tea garden management? I do not know where any such sweeping condemnation is to be found. I do know that I have avowed in that report in the most explicit language that that "in most of the tea gardens in Assam the coolies are well cared for and kindly treated" I know also that I publicly declared in Council, "that in the great majority of tea garden in Assam the coolies are well cared for, and that the managers of gardens are ordinarily humane and kindly hearted gentlemen." The managers are Englishmen; and by this term be it under stood that I include Irishmen and Scotchmen. They have the virtues of their race. But they are not exempt from the failings of a comm on humanity. They spring from the same class that I do myself, and as a body of men are representative of the community to which I belong. They are neither saints nor knaves. As was said of our old friend Golyer's Ben:

He wa'nt the best man that ever you seen,
And he wa'nt so ongodly pizen mean,
No better not worse than the rest.'

They have their good side and their bad and I had on wish to turn the light on to the latter.

A SEARCHING ENQUIRY.

But again it was may misfor tune—onthis occasion it can hardly be said to have been my fault, for I was engagedin carryingout an investigation imposed upon me—to have had to conduct a searching enquiry into the sufficiency of the coolie's statutory wage, and I learned a great many things of which a Chief Commissioner may very easily remain, and often has remained, in ignorance. I was startled and distressed at the abuses—the tale of misery and wrong—which came to my notice, and I felt it to be my duty not to conceal them. Unless the fullest publicity is given to the defects of an abnormal labour system, it is hopeless to look for their remedy. It was impossible for me to express the conviction which had resulted from this enquiry, that the gravest abuses on tea garden were prevalent, without at the same time substantiating it by the production of evidence. I wrote my report. What I have written I have writen I modify nothing. I withdraw nothing. I retract nothing. I regret that any section of the community should have set itself up in an attitude of defiance of the Administration, because I ventured to expose in fearless terms that everything connected with the industry was not "couleur de the." I regret the annoyance which was caused by the publication of this exposure; but that annoyance even if it results in my being persistently described as a "malignant slanderer," may be regarded as a trifle, light as air, if it has been followed by the removal of the abuses referred to. I do not pretend to any that these abuses have been removed: they never will be altogether removed so long as human nature remains what it is. I have, indeed, left much undone. But I do claim that I have been instrumental in effecting a marked improvement, and I do not think that any of the benefits I have been able to confer on the industry can compare in importance with this. I am unfeignedly sorry that it will not now devolve on me to chronicle this improvement in the management of Assam tea gardens, the amelioration in the condition of the coolies, the betterment of their health and the rise in their wages, which has been a feature of the history of the past year. That pleasing duty I leave to the practised hands of my successor. But it is no small satisfaction to me on leaving the Province to feel that the industry has been warned in time, that it has taken the wise words of the Viceroy to heart and has set its house in order, and is co-operating with the efforts of the officials to raise the standard of comfort and happiness of the hundreds of thousands of poor and helpless creatures entrusted to its care.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 1st OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased, everywhere the fall being brisk in several places.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The variatons from normal of both the maximum and minimum temperature are generally small and somewhat irregular. The maximum temperature varied from 112° at Jacobabad to 86° at Veraval, and the minimum from 70° at Allahabad, Poona and Belgaum to 86° at Ajmere.

The skies are cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore and Ceylon and at Lahore, Delhi, Jeypore, Goa, Belgaum, Bombay, Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam.

More than half an inch of rain is reported from Colombo.

Fine weather with passing clouds prevails everywhere except to the eastwards, of Allahabad, where it appears to be slightly unsettled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th April 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah	inches	29·746
Temperature of the Air	degrees	84·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·0
Dew Point		75·6
Relative humidity of Air		0·745
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	91·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		79·1
General Directions of wind.*		NW. N. NNE. W. WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	205

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THE great concentration of troops at Delhi for the Coronation Durbar in January, says the "Pioner" should enable the military authorities to carry out some instructive manœuvres when the State ceremonials have come to an end and the public have departed. These manœuvres must be up to date, if they are to be of any practical value; and it would therefore be well to give some officers of South African experience an opportunity of showing how the three—or rather four—arms of the Service should be handled. The fourth arm is the Mounted Infantry, which is said to be destined to play such an important part in all future campaigns. By next January several thousand Infantry men, European and Native, will have gone through the mounted course at the various schools which have been established in India at great expense; and the Army generally would like to see what progress had been made. The system adopted in this country is on the lines introduced in England, and there is a growing belief that it is radically unsound. To take 100 picked men or so from selected regiments, train them in the schools and then send them back to the ranks is simple, but will it be effective for the end in view? In case of war it understood that these units will be collected together to form regiments, which again will be formed into brigades or even divisions, under special commanders, who will know neither the officers nor men entrusted to them. Would it not be wise to test this newfangled organisation at a big camp-of-exercise and see how it works? Mounted Infantry are admittedly a necessity especially now that there is a reaction against depriving the regular cavalry of sword or lance—but are even small bodies likely to be effective in a campaign if the companies composing them are drawn from various regiments each with their own ideas of discipline and training, in spite of the Drill Book and Regulation? Officers and men may do their best, but if the scheme of organisation itself is defective, the results must be disappointing. At all events the Delhi concentration affords an opportunity for an instructive test.

Ten prisoners in the police station in Neudorfl, Hungary, had a very pleasant time recently. They made a hole in the flooring of their room and were able by this means to reach the cellar of a wine merchant. For eight nights they visited the cellar and held orgies, drinking 120 gallons. The delinquents, however, were soon discovered, and were each sentenced to further imprisonment, in separate cells this time.

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

MR. William Greet, who seems to be rivalling Mr. Charles Frohman in the pleasant little pastime of theatre collecting, is singularly fortunate, as the new lessee and manager of the Savoy, in having secured the combined services of two such worthy successors of Gilbert and Sullivan as Captain Basil Hood and Mr. Edward German. The young composer of "Merrie England" is so completly "on his own" (the vulgarity of the phrase is excused by its expressiveness) that it might be agitating his sensitivity—the natural accompaniment of true musical genius—to say anything calculated to suggest a disposition on his part to imitate. Let, then, the reference to him as a worthy successor of Sullivan at the Savoy be made to convey with all speed the meaning that his succession is entirely a matter of geography. If the same could be said of Captain Basil Hood, it would be a pity, for a modern libretto unlike Gilbert would in all probability be too like something else for Savoy purposes.

The composer of the thoroughly old English score at the Savoy, who has made such great progress since we first knew him as the provider of incidental music to Mr. Richard Mansfield's production of "Richard III." at the Globe, has been most lavish in the supply of songs for "Merrie England." That he should have composed nearly twenty for the first act alone, when less than ten would have been no signs of laziness, is characteristic alike of his industry, his liberality, and his versatility. She had a letter from her love, and "Who shall say that love is cruel?" are a couple of delightful ballads, and their freshness and sweetness are expressed by Miss Agnes Fraser, the new soprano at the Savoy, to an unusually large extent, with the assistance of Nature-given qualities of voice and person.

There are other beautiful ditties for Miss Fraser, and many a winning "song to sing-o" for Miss Louie Pounds, Miss Rosina Brandram, and Messrs. Henry A. Lytton and Robert Evett; but if I were asked to risk any of this world's goods in naming the winner among the winning, I would place my finger on the haunting ballard, sung in fascinating style by Miss Pounds, "Jill-all-Alone." It is a perfect little gem of a song, and when the vocal score of "Merrie England," now in the Press, is in the hands of the public. "Jill-all-Alone" is pretty certain to become, in a very short space of time, "Jill all over the place." So much for the safety. Now for the danger. It is represented in the line, "The Honeysuckle and the Rose," contained in the duet, "It is the merry month of May." On the night I had the pleasure of witnessing "Merrie England," the line fairly startled the Savoyards around me, and the whispering that went on concerning the 'near thing" made for the moment quite a solid disturbance. It would, of course, be ridiculous on the part of lyric writers to give up the word "honeysuckle" entirely to the author and composer of "The Honeysuckle and the Bee," but while that song is in the mouths and the mouth-organs of the masses, it is dangerous to use such a line as I have quoted in a Savoy song. It reminds Savoyards of a thing they wish to forget, and thus detracts from their studious enjoyment of the duet in question.

The comic little gentleman who has made such a great hit in "Merrie England" as Wilkins, "a player in Shakespeare's company," is a pianist of perfectly astonishing skill. It is not too much to say that Mr. Walter Passmore gets a greater variety of expression out of a piano in ten minutes than a professional pianist extracts in the course of a whole recital. And this is how he does it—and how his fellow members of the Yorick Club never tire of hearing him do it. He sits down to the piano and asks one of the members to tell a story—to make one up on the moment if he likes, or to relate the main events of any novel or play. The story is told, and Mr. Passmore, with his eyes on the teller, illustrates the incidents on the keyboard as they leave the lips, and throws in, as he does so, little melodies and expressions of melody which indicate the locality, the manners, the voices, the tempers, almost the very complexions of the actors in the steadily and sometimes quickly proceeding narrative. Mr. Passmore, though a young man, is an old "Yorick," for many are the players and playgoers—the writer of these paragraphs among the latter—who "knew him" when the windows of the Club, now in Bedford Street, Covent Garden, overlooked the stage entrance of the theatre with which his name is now so closely and importantly associated.

Miss Isabel Jay bade farewell to the stage on the other night of the "Iolanthe" revival before an admiring audience, who accorded her a reception which, for some minutes, stayed the action of the opera. Miss Jay began her brilliant career at the Savoy a little less than five years ago, and after playing the principal soprano parts in the late D'Oyly Carte's repertoire company, was installed at the famous theatre of Gilbert and Sullivan triumphs as the successor, and a very successful successor, of Miss Ruth Vincent. As the leading lady in "The Rose of Persia, The Pirates of Penzance, Patience, The Emerald Isle, Ib and Little Christina," and, finally, "Iolanthe," Miss Jay upheld worthily the best traditions of the Savoy, and won for herself distinction and popularity. Few Savoyards, indeed, have been held in so much favour by the public, and at her leave-taking the gifted young artist burst into tears at the warmth of the greeting given her. Everyone will hope that, as Mrs. Harry Cavendish, the old young Savoy favourite, will enjoy in private life the happiness and prosperity which has attended her public career. I understand that Miss Jay's future husband has taken Mr. Kyrle Bellew's house in St. John's Wood.

"La Reine est morte; veve la Reine"? Miss Agnes Fraser, whose rapid rise in the musical profession has been noticed in M. A. P. on more than one occasion, is well chosen to follow Miss Isabel Jay as the principal soprano at the Savoy. On the first night of "Merrie England" she was given a most hearty welcome, and made an excellent impression by her artistic singing. To state the bare fact that she looked beautiful would be superfluous; but it may be said, in passing, that if the original Bessie Throckmorton could be compared in loveliness to her, no one can be surprised that Sir Walter Raleigh preferred her attractions to those of Good Queen Bess. Both in her solos and in the concerted music, Miss Fraser delighted the critical Savoyards (and Savoyards "are" critical, as one soon gathers when one hears them comparing the Savoy work with the musical comedies in other theatres) who assembled in full force for the first night. And no one was more free with applause than pretty Miss Jay, who shared a box with her mother, her sister, and her bridegroom elect.

Miss Fraser joined one of the Savoy touring companies just three years ago. Although from Fife, where the 'cutest Scotch are supposed to come from, there is little trace of northern dialect in her voice. You would not be inclined to say of Miss Fraser, as the famous librettist of the Savoy said, in slightly different words, of his MacPherson Clonglocketty Angus McClan (who, you may remember, was the son of an elderly labouring man): "You have guessed she's from Scotland, shrewd reader, at sight, and perhaps, altogether, shrewd reader, you're right." After a brief experience of the incomplete pleasures of touring, Miss Agnes Fraser came up to the Savoy to assume the unenviable role of understudy to the principal—unenviable because an understudy is expected to fill the place of the principal at a minute's notice, without the practice the principal has, and before an audience not put in the best of humour by the printed slips in the programme announcing the absence of an established favourite.

People going to St. George's Hall may be interested to know that Mr. Griffith Humphreys, who gives an original musical sketch in the middle of the programme, is a young entertainer who made his first appearance over ten years ago. Of Welsh descent, as his name implies, Mr. Humphreys acted for a time with Mark Melford; but directly he commenced to write and compose musical sketches engagements came quickly enough to enable him to relinquish the stage for the platform. Two years ago he played a season at the Egyptian Hall, and he has toured considerably under Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke's management.

Mr. Griffith Humphreys, in common with all entertainers, has met with many amusing little "happenings." During his stay at the Egyptian Hall he was often supposed, when he accepted private engagements at the same time, to be a conjuror as well as a musical sketcher." One afternoon at an At Home, being urged by the youthful son of the house to "have something" in between his pieces, he asked for a little sherry and soda. The youthful son looked delighted, for no apparent reason, and vanished. Mr. Humphreys waited in vain for his sherry. The time came for another sketch. Surrounded by an attentive audience he had just commenced when a footman, carrying a salver, made his way to the piano and entertained the surprised entertainer with these words: "Here are the things that were ordered, sir, for your next trick." On the salver were a glass of sherry and a large lump of washing soda.

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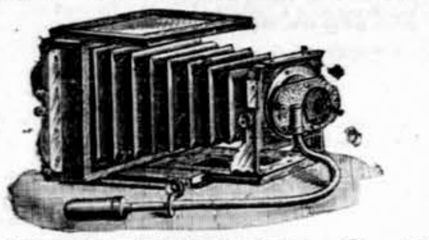

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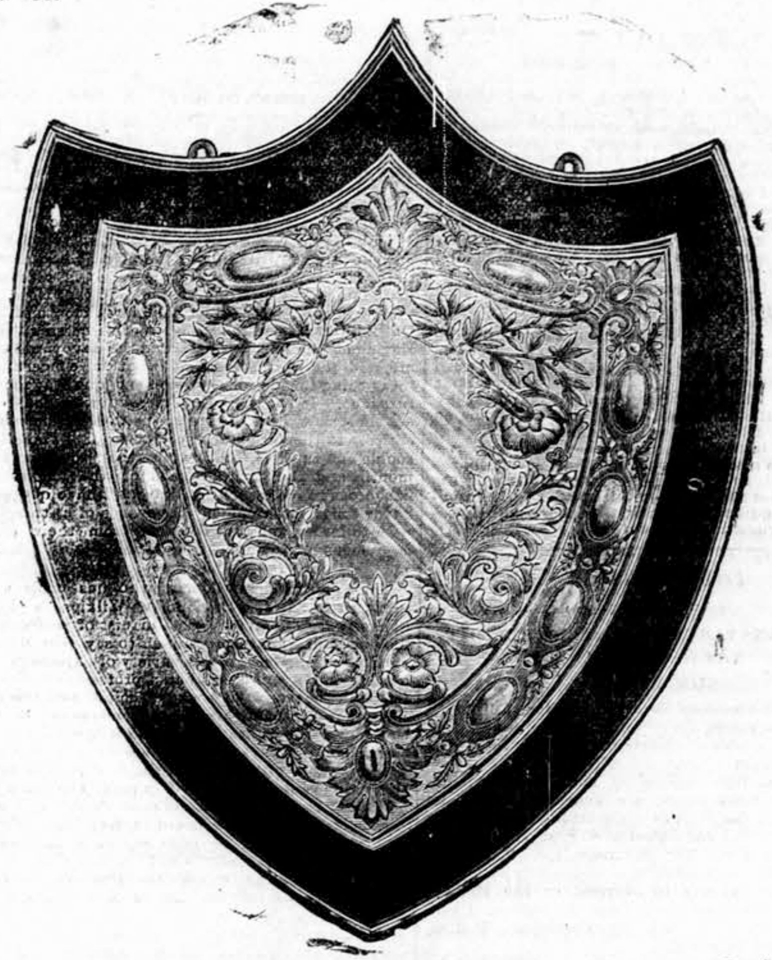

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